FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BREZHNEV SPEECH ON NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCES MIXED REACTION

LD261756Y Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, April 26, TASS--The speech delivered by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at the 18th Congress of the Komsomol is in the centre of attention of foreign mass information media.

All the leading British newspapers have published a summary of Leonid Brezhnev's speech under banner headlines: "Brezhnev Says No to the Neutron Bomb" (GUARDIAN), "The USSR Will Not Produce the Neutron Bomb" (FINANCIAL TIMES). The influential TIMES says in its special editorial article that Leonid Brezhnev's statement on the neutron bomb and on the Soviet Union's lack of intention to stockpile non-nuclear armaments in central Europe is a reasonable and natural stand.

The speech by Leonid Brezhnev is the leading subject also in the French press. The newspapers publish its detailed summary and stress that it raises important questions of restricting the arms race and achieving disarmament. "Leonid Brezhnev, says the newspaper L'HUMANITE, has advanced a proposal of vital importance. He has assured the world that the USSR will never agree to making the arms race irreversible. The decision to produce the neutron bomb or not now depends on the United States".

As stressed by the Austrian VOLKSTIMME, "Leonid Brezhnev advanced in his speech a broad disarmament program, which meets the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of all the world."

The voice of official Washington sounded in discord with the generally responsible and serious reaction of the West-European press. Replying off-hand at a press conference to the question concerning the administration's attitude to the Soviet proposal on the neutron bomb, President Carter tried hard to minimize its timeliness. He claimed that the proposal to renounce mutually the neutron weapon was allegedly of no importance in the European Continent. Thus, the American President entered into a direct contradiction with the opinion of the Europeans themselves, who are affected first and foremost by the development of neutron weapons and who attach great importance to the search for practical and effective ways to do away with the danger that this new mass annihilation weapon may appear.

Carter 'Belittles' Remarks

LD261652Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Against the background of the responsible and serious reaction of the West European press, the voice of Washington officialdom has come out differently [obosloblenno prozvuchal]. In an impromptu reply at a press conference to questions about the administration's attitude toward the Soviet propsal on the neutron bomb, President Carter tried in every way possible to belittle its urgency. He contended that the proposal to mutually refrain from producing the neutron weapon was of no significance on the Continent of Europe. In so doing, the American President put himself in direct contradiction to the opinion of the Europeans, who are primarily affected by the question of the deployment of the neutron weapon and who attribute great importance to seeking practical and effective ways of eliminating the threat of the appearance of this new weapon of mass annihilation.

Praised in Foreign Press

LD261917Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Valeriy Kosovan]

[Summary] Brehznev's speech at the Komsomol Congress is being widely praised by the press of socialist and developing countries.

"The realistic and constructive proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, aimed at the further deepening and strengthening of detente, are also reflected in the bourgeois press. Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES details the proposal made by the general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the complete cessation of quantitative and qualitative increases in armaments and armed forces by all states which have major military potential.

"Judging from the first reaction of the bourgeois press, the clear and precise proposals of the USSR have caught unawares those who were shouting about the aggressive intentions of the USSR. The enemies of detente are trying to cast aspersions on the new Soviet initiatives, but such a position only shows once again who is hindering genuine progress in solving the problems of ending the arms race.

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the Komsomol Congress has shown with renewed force that the USSR is the standard bearer of peace and that our country is making active efforts to insure a firm peace and to eliminate the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. This introduces a new very important element in the general development of the international situation."

WILLY BRANDT ASSESSES WORK OF HELSINKI CONFERENCE

LD261952Y Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, April 26, TASS--The conference of the Socialist International on disarmament ended here today. This forum, convened on the initiative of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, backed by other members of the Socialist International, was attended by delegations of social democratic and socialist parties from twenty countries.

Taking part in the work of the conference was Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The results of the conference were summed up by Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, who delivered the final report on "detente and the need of disarmament." Pointing to the growing danger of the arms race, Willy Brandt stressed that in the modern world there was no reasonable alternative to the policy of relaxation. I am convinced, he said, that an end can be put to the arms race only if we achieve successes in the strengthening of the policy of relaxation, in expanding the domains of mutual interest in relations between the East and the West. The detente needs new impulses. Fortunately, we are not short of such possibilities.

We have received with great interest, the president of the Socialist International said, the speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which touched on pressing international problems.

The forthcoming visit to the FRG of Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet-West German summit talks will, without doubt, promote the strengthening of the policy of relaxation, consolidation of international security.

Stressing the importance of the Helsinki meeting, Willy Brandt noted the substantial contribution made to the work of the conference by Boris Ponomarev.

On behalf of the Socialist International Willy Brandt called for the ending of the arms race, for steps to conduct constructive negotiations on disarmament. He said it was impossible without the participation of the Soviet Union to expect any effective results from the talks on disarmament and arms limitation. The speeches by the participants of the Helsinki conference, said the president of the Socialist International, will be studied by a special working group of the Socialist International.

A press conference was held in Helsinki after the closing of the meeting. Replying to pressmen, the participants of the conference pointed to the great importance for mankind of the problem of disarmament and arms limitation. Boris Ponomarev stressed that in his speech to the 18th Komsomol Congress in Moscow Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, raised a wide range of international questions, outlining the Soviet Union's stand on these problems clearly and consistently.

TROYANOVSKIY SUPPORTS SWAPO, NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

LD261022Y Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 26 TASS--Namibia's emancipation from the colonial-racist occupation became the task which brooks no delay. This is the consensus of an overwhelming majority of U.N. member-nations whose plenipotentiary representatives in their speeches from the rostrum of the U.N. General Assembly's special session on Namibia came forward with demands for the granting of independence to the people of Namibia. During the discussion it was pointed out that the destinies of peace and security not only in Africa but also outside the continent depend in many respects on the solution of this task.

Dauit Wolde-Giorgis, permanent secretary of the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said elimination in Namibia of one of colonialism's last bulwark will be an important step towards the final removal of the disgraceful colonial system of imperialism. The international community, he said, must resolutely demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and again reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) for freedom and independence.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, emphasized in his speech that the Soviet Union's principled stand in the Namibian question is that it comes out for immediate exercise of the Namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence on the basis of respect for the unity and territorial integrity of that country. The USSR recognizes the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as the only and genuine representative of the people of Namibia. We support the struggle of the Namibian people under the SWAPO leadership against the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, and are for the transfer of the entire power in Namibia to patriotic forces headed by the SWAPO, the representative of the USSR said.

Proceeding from this principled stand, the Soviet delegation at this session of the General Assembly is ready to support any effective measures which will be aimed at supporting the SWAPO efforts in the struggle to achieve genuine independence of Namibia, Oleg Troyanovskiy pointed out. As seen by many facts, the Soviet representative said, the main responsibility for Namibia's continued occupation is borne by Western powers--members of the bloc of NATO, which give political, economic and military support to the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, contrary to the numerous resolutions of the UNO.

ZAMYATIN, OTHERS ADDRESS MEETING ON INFORMATION MEDIA

LD262029Y Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, April 26, TASS--TASS correspondents Anatoliy Krasikov and Dmitriy Gorokhov report: An international meeting, which is taking place these days in the capital of Sweden, is devoted to the important role of mass information media in the modern world, to the need of precise and truthful information on current events. Taking part in it are prominent public leaders, heads of major world and national news services, newspapers, radio and television companies, pressmen from all the continents of the world.

Opening the conference, Sean McBride, the noted Irish public leader, winner of the international Lenin's prize "for the consolidation of peace among peoples" stressed that the world was now, apparently, living through the gravest crisis in its entire history. He said that this was due to the unceasing accumulation of mass annihilation weapons. Further research is being conducted with a view to creating new, even more destructive weapons, launching their serial production. Those who are connected in this or other way with information media, know that international peace is in shaky equilibrium.

Sean McBride further said that in these conditions the publication of objective and truthful materials on the arms race, as well as on the efforts to promote disarmament was assuming vital importance. For several months now propaganda is being conducted in the West in favour of returning to the cold war, a propaganda which has the purpose of whipping up the arms race. Sean McBride said that he was deeply disturbed by the shamelessness with which so-called "statistics" of a military-strategic character are being used within the frameworks of the campaign to develop new mass annihilation weapons. He urged the pressmen of all the world to beware of such sources of information, to work for the sake of disarmament.

In the course of the deliberations the representatives of mass information media of the major capitalist states motivated their present line by references to the "freedom of the press" and "lack of interest" among Western readers in subjects that are popular among the people of other countries.

Replying to these speakers, Sa'd Mujiber, general director of the Libyan JANA news service, noted that the materials, disseminated by the Western information media, often prove to be sheer misinformation. The big and important events are overlooked, while secondary ones are put to the fore. The United States admitted itself recently that the CIA recruits American and foreign pressmen as spies. This is Western-type "freedom of the press", Sa'd Mujiber said. This is why we display caution towards the work of Western correspondents in our countries.

The Soviet representative Leonid Zamyatin stressed that the world was experiencing in our days not only an informational explosion, but also an explosion of quite another kind: Explosion of misinformation, lies and slander against the Soviet Union, against the socialist states, against the young developing countries. Leonid Zamyatin pointed to the importance of adopting urgently the draft declaration on the principles of using mass information media for strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, for combatting the propaganda of war, racialism and apartheid, which is now being considered by the UNESCO.

TRIPOLI MEETING SEEKS ECONOMIC EQUALITY FOR THIRD WORLD

LD2615417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov article: "Equality Is Essential"]

[Text] The second world conference on "paths of development and international cooperation" convened at the initiative of the WPC has taken place in Tripoli, Libya. Taking part in its work were delegations of more than 80 states, including the USSR, and representatives of the United Nations and other international organizations and national liberation movements.

The conference participants also discussed such topical questions as the struggle for peace and equality in international relations, the problem of the choice of paths of progressive socioeconomic development and the activation of opposition to the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism and reaction.

Speaking from the rostrum of the Tripoli forum, many delegates said that the main obstacles on the path of socioeconomic development for the majority of developing countries are continuing dependence on capitalist powers and the plundering of their natural, human and financial resources by the imperialist monopolies. Thus, North American corporations invested $3.9 billion in Argentina alone from 1950 through 1967 and then took $12.8 billion out of the country in the form of profits. In the mid-seventies, according to IMF figures, the developing countries paid about $50 billion to the West in debt repayments.

Discussion of the young states' development showed that their progressive public and political circles understand well the perfidy of so-called "interdependence", which the industrially developed capitalist powers are trying to impose. The developing countries can only put an end to the vestiges of colonial exploitation, A.S. Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of Libya, stated at the conference, on the path, of building socialism and united opposition to the economic exploitation by Western powers.

The forum participants expressed their firm conviction that preserving peace and constraining the forces of reaction, aggression and war are the guarantee of the successful resolution of the problems which is central to the progress and wellbeing of the people. In a unanimously adopted "address to the people of the world," the conference called for the activation of struggle for the deepening of relaxation of international tension, the cessation of the arms race, general and complete disarmament and against imperialist military blocs and bases, colonialism and racism. In a special resolution on the neutron bomb, the conference delegates expressed their decisive protest against the plans to produce this barbaric weapon.

The Tripoli conference demonstrated the determination of the world's progressive public to rebuff the imperialist policy of plunder and of unleashing a further arms race and to intensify the struggle for peace, justice and equal international cooperation.

ARMIES PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD251433Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Col Ye. Dolgopolov article: "An Important Political Factor: The Role of Armies in Developing Countries"]

[Text] The active participation of armed forces in the sociopolitical life of many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is one of the characteristic features of our time. It is possible to judge the scope and scale of this phenomenon from the fact that in only 15 years (1960-1975), approximately 90 military coups or attempted coups took place in liberated countries, many of which are now controlled by representatives of the armed forces. In some cases the actions of army circles helped to accelerate the rate of social progress, including the embarking of several countries on a path of socialist orientation, and in others the armies served as the instrument of reactionary military coups, temporarily interrupting or retarding the course of the liberation process.

This phenomenon, which leaves a notable imprint on the sociopolitical face of the so-called "Third World," in accordance with natural law, reflects the complex processes of delimitation in the liberated countries at a qualitatively new stage of national liberation revolutions. At this stage tasks of economic and social liberation become paramount, and the struggle over choosing the directions of further development becomes increasingly bitter. It is also connected with the breaking up of the old state machinery, which is happening in many countries. All this also fully applies to an important instrument of the state like the army, especially when the processes of class formation are not complete and political parties are weak or do not exist. Then the army is often the most organized force in society.

In the last few years the actions of democratic and patriotic army circles in Benin, Madagascar, Panama, Ethiopia and several other countries have helped to accelerate the rate of social progress. The armies played a great part in leading such countries as Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau toward noncapitalist development--countries which achieved liberation through armed struggle against colonizers. On the other hand, in Bolivia, Uruguay and Chile, armies were the instruments of reactionary military coups.

It is now possible to speak of an increasingly persistent tendency for young armies to be involved in the liberation struggle and of the leading participation of armed forces in the social development of new states. All this extends the front of the liberation movement and is a qualitatively new form of the unity of the army and people to achieve true national and social liberation. At the same time the danger remains, and to a certain extent is intensifying, of subversive acts by reactionary military cliques, which reflect the interests of the feudal and tribal elite and the bureaucratic bourgeoisie and are closely connected with neocolonialists.

In analyzing the political role of the armies of liberated countries, attention is drawn to the fact that by their social nature and purpose they are on the whole substantially different from the armed forces of imperialist states, which are the instrument of the class oppression of the working people and the tool of an aggressive, expansionist foreign policy. Having arisen for the most part in the course of the struggle for independence or in the process of establishing national statehood, many national armies have assumed an anti-imperialist character and are called upon to defend the interests of the overwhelming majority of the nation and to be the support for national renewal and social progress.

In countries of socialist orientation opportunties are opened up for using armies not only to defend the independence which has been won, but also for progressive social development. Thus in Algeria, the Congo and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] the armies are proclaimed an active force in the socioeconomic processes which are being launched and which have socialist prospects. At the same time, in countries following a capitalist path, armies can serve to suppress the working people in the interests of the exploiting leadership, and in those countries where power is in the hands of reactionary groups of the bourgeoisie and landowners connected with foreign capital, they can be drawn into imperialist military ventures abroad. This is the situation in the armies of certain countries of Southeast Asia, the Middle East and North Africa.

Of course, a country's entry onto the path of noncapitalist development does not in itself provide a guarantee against attempts by reaction, during the period of a regrouping of class forces, as was the case, for instance, in Ghana in 1966, to rely on conservative elements in the army to break off progressive development. There are also not uncommon cases of politically unstable crisis situations, as was the case in Bolivia in 1969-1971, when the army is also unstable, swaying right, then left; first becoming the instrument of conservative, and then of radical circles, which has an effect both on internal political situation, and on the foreign policy orientation of these states.

In analyzing the political role of the armies of liberated countries, it is also important to bear in mind the special nature of their own social and class structure, and above all the fact that, unlike the armed forces of imperialist states where officers come mainly from the ruling classes, in many liberated countries the majority of officers, for various reasons, are drawn from the urban and rural petit bourgeois strata. This is the case of the majority of officers in Algeria, Burma, Panama and Ethiopia. They do not have close ties with the exploiting leadership and with foreign imperialist circles, and therefore, by virtue of their social position, they can oppose not only feudal and imperialist oppression, but in certain conditions, also capitalist attitudes, which creates an objective basis for their rapprochement with the people's movement. The positions of patriotic and democratic army circles are also affected by the fact that they are surrounded by the magnetic force of socialist ideas and the successes of real socialism, which suggests to them radical ways of achieving genuine national independence and social progress.

In many countries where opportunities for progressive development were opened up by the actions of or with the participation of the patriotic part of the army, life itself suggests the need for the cohesion of all national democratic forces and the strengthening or creation of vanguard parties, which can become the organizers of a new society.

In Syria and Iraq, for instance, where military figures play a prominent role in the leadership of the ruling national democratic parties, national patriotic fronts, with the participation of communist parties and several other progressive organizations, have been created. The communists support the positive aspects of the activity of the ruling parties and try to resolve disagreements on the basis of mutually agreed charters. In Algeria, a reorganization of the ruling National Liberation Front Party, which developed with the active participation of military figures, is taking place. In Burma, the ruling Burmese Socialist Program Party, whose nucleus has always consisted of military figures, has been transformed into a mass party. Democratic army circles made a noteworthy contribution to the creation of the ruling parties in the Congo, the PDRY, Angola, Mozambique and other countries. [paragraph continues]

The formation of a vanguard party has been proclaimed in Benin, the process of consolid - ting patriotic and democratic parties in Madagascar is continuing, and the task of creating a vanguard party is beginning in Ethiopia.

It should be borne in mind that one can detect in the policy of certain military figures, who acknowledge the need to implement urgent transformations, a tendency to direct revolutionary develc pment administratively, "from above," inasmuch as they erroneously suppose that it is possible to resolve the tasks facing the country with the forces of the army alone. A substantial obstacle is presented by military management methods of which are practiced in several countries with democratic and patriotic military regimes, although it is absolutely obvious that the army cannot replace the democratic institutions of the state. It is typical that in Ethiopia in late 1977 reactionary elements made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a military bonapartist dictatorship and to denounce the political education of the masses and the creation of political organizations of working people, and tried to turn the military government against the people.

Experience shows that the petite bourgeoisie is not uniform, and therefore, among the officers of young armies, there are those who are relatively close to the lower strata of the people, but there are also those who tend toward the exploiting classes. Characteristics of this category of officers include instability of political views and changes in social orientation, and procapitalist sentiments can gain the upper hand among them. Evidence of this is provided by attempts to turn back the revolutionary processes in Peru, Ecuador and certain other countries.

There is a special danger for the independent development of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America from the activity of the reactionary military clique, which acts in essence as the agent of neocolonialists. Military coups in Brazil, Indonesia, Bolivia, Uruguay, Chile and other countries convincingly testify that in all these cases communist and other democratic circles did not manage to expose and isolate in time the ultraright elements in the armed forces, to achieve rapproachement with the patriotically disposed group of soldiers and to mobilize them to oppose reaction.

Imperialist circles, relying on the reactionary military clique, make persistent efforts to keep young armies under their influence. They draw liberated countries into imperialist military blocs, impose bilateral military agreements on them and involve them in armed conflicts, gambling on the difficulties of building young armies, including the shortage of trained military cadres, the lack of arms and so forth. At the same time, at present with the existence of the world socialist system, liberated states can rely on the help and support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in their efforts to create and strengthen their armed forces. This help, which is not tied to any political or other commitments, offers young states every opportunity to finally overcome the military legacy of colonialism and to use their armies in the interests of defending the gains achieved.

Progressive patriotic forces in liberated states are becoming increasingly aware that it is only possible to resolve the task of creating genuinely national armies by radically reorganizing and democratizing them, consistently purging the officer corps of reactionary elements, persistently overcoming antidemocratic and authoritatian tendencies among the officers, systematically educating personnel in the spirit of the ideas of national and social liberation, and strengthening the army's ties with the people.

When imperialist circles are gambling increasingly on the reactionary military clique in liberated countries and trying to push it toward counterrevolutionary acts, patriotic elements call for vigilance, to nip in the bud any subversive activity on the part of the ultraright. At the same time they are in favor of the close cohesion of all national democratic forces--civil and military--with the aim of achieving genuine economic and social liberation.

It may be supposed that during the exacerbation of the class struggle and the deepening of social delimitation, broader opportunities will arise for unity of action between the masses and democratic army circles. At the same time the active role of the soldiers of young armies will grow, which will affect their position on topical questions. The strengthening of the army's ties with the people and loyalty to their interests are an important factor in the further progressive development of countries which have cast off the yoke of colonial slavery.

ADHERANCE TO INTERNATIONALISM CENTRAL TO WORKERS' MOVEMENT

LD231804Y Moscow in French to Europe 2100 GMT 22 Apr 78 LD

[Talk by Vasiliy Guryev: Lenin and Internationalism]

[Excerpts] Internationalism was Lenin's characteristic trait--this was true of Lenin the man and Lenin the politician. One can say without exaggeration that if Lenin and the Bolshevik Party have been able to accomplish the October Revolution this was largely due to the fact that they never separated their efforts from the fight of the international working class. Lenin repeated ceaselessly that this fight has, in an objective sense, an international character and that the workers of all countries are therefore called upon to unite their efforts. The strength of Leninism rests in internationalism.

Lenin believed that one of the weaknesses of the workers' movement in Western Europe was that it recognized internationalism in words only and replaced it in practical activities by the propaganda of a petit bourgeois nationalism.

Leninism has enriched and strengthened the international character of Marxism by the experience of the October Socialist Revolution on the one hand and by the experience of the creation of a socialist society on the other.

It is not by chance that the reactionaries and revisionists still attack Lenin's era and now in particular attack the international aspect of Leninism with such vehemence. As Lenin has written, the Russian model shows every country something--something very substantial (?for their future). Experience has shown that the working class, the communists, continue to gain more and more successes if they remain faithful to the ideas of Leninism and internationalism. On the other hand, if they submit to opportunism and nationalism at the expense of Leninism, this inevitably leads to lack of success and even to setbacks for the working class and for the communists. These days, the significance of internationalism for the international workers' movement has increased further and it has become richer in content. Reciprocal action between the basic revolutionary forces of the day, the socialist countries, the international working class and the international liberation movement has become stronger. The influence of international factors on the development of every country has increased. As can be seen from recent events in France, in Italy and in other countries, international and internal reaction are coordinating ever closer their actions against the forces of the left.

For this reason the fight for democratic change and for socialism in a given country can be disassociated less than ever from the solidarity of the workers of all countries. The communists must, more than ever, promote and most resolutely support international cooperation between all progressive and democratic forces.

In many Western countries and also in France, a campaign is in progress which is directed against the ideas of socialism and against the socialist countries. This campaign is aimed at discrediting the ideas of socialism and undermining the positions of those who are fighting for socialism, the positions of the communist and workers' parties. At the same time, there are attempts to disunite the international workers' movement, to set the communists of the capitalist countries and the communists of the socialist countries against each other.

Whatever reasoning contemporary revisionists are using to justify their attacks, these benefit only the opponents of the working class. The communists, faithful to Lenin's ideas, are replying to these attempts with efforts to consolidate their international solidarity and cohesion.

As Lenin taught: the success of the cause of socialism and of the progress of every communist party is closely connected with the standard of interaction between communists, and with their international solidarity in the fight for joint aims. Internationalism means the will of every communist party for joint, concerted action, for taking into consideration the interests of other communist parties and the communist movement as a whole. Internationalism presupposes participation in the fight against any manifestation of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism and an energetic riposte to any attack against socialism.

Now that imperialist circles are stepping up their attempts to hold back and even torpedo detente, to force a resumption of the arms race and prevent social progress, the necessity of uniting all progressive and democratic forces in the fight against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism is even more imperative. he Leninist ideas of internationalism are assuming a further enhanced vitality and topical timeliness.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

LD2610167 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 26 TASS--The organizing committee of the preparatory conference of anti-imperialism forces scheduled to be held in the Ethiopian capital from April 28 to 30 issued a statement exposing the policy of the imperialist forces in Africa and in the Middle East. The conference will precede the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction scheduled for this September.

Imperialism, says the statement, is trying to undermine and compromise the Ethiopian revolution, impede the liberation struggle in Africa and in the Middle East. Striving to establish its control over the Red Sea basin, the imperialist circles are mobilising against Ethiopia the reactionary forces of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and a number of other countries. Such tactics is aimed at undermining Afro-Arab solidarity.

In this connection, the document stresses, the liberation movement and revolutionary forces of the region are faced with the task of stepping up the struggle against international imperialism, of strengthening solidarity with the countries of the socialist community and the unity of its ranks, enhance vigilance.

BRZEZINSKI TO VISIT PRC, TOKYO, SEOUL IN MAY

LD261814Y Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 26, TASS--The White House announced today that U.S. President's Assistant for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski is to visit the People's Republic of China on May 20-23, and in accordance with the Shanghai Communique of 1972, he will conduct consultations with Peking leaders.

Brzezinski will then go to Tokyo and Seoul.

VANCE'S MOSCOW VISIT EMPHASIZES NECESSITY OF SALT ACCORD

LD261814Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

["Further Progress Must be Made"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--"Optimists have every reason to say that the visit of Cyrus Vance to the USSR was an important stage in the constant search for ways to limit the strategic armaments", IZVESTIYA's commentator Aleksandr Bovin says in today's issue of the newspaper. However, recalling of the existence of still unresolved questions, pessimists could say with equal reason, perhaps, that the search for an agreement is being conducted not vigorously enough, not at the pace warranted by the situation.

"Unfortunately, during the past one-and-a-half years, the Washington administration has added elements of instability, time-serving fluctuations in the Soviet-American relations. Instead of advancing step by step in the main direction, proceeding from what has already been achieved, that is instead of striving for a further lessening of the threat of a thermonuclear conflict, our partners at the negotiations have been carried away by naive moralization, which, naturally, could not but burden the Soviet-American relations. The latter could not help being burdened also by the persistent attempts to link the success of the strategic armaments limitation negotiations with absolutely irrelevant questions, which have no direct connection with the matter in hand.

"And finally, it is also obvious that the protracted lack of progress in the strategic armaments limitation negotiations is basically due to the intention of definite Pentagon circles to prevent, cost what it may, the recording in the agreement of the equality of states in the strategic sphere".

The commentator stresses "that the demands, proposals, and stand of the Soviet Government has never transcended beyond the frameworks of the principle of equal security of states. The latest negotiations of Cyrus Vance in Moscow have shown once again that the Soviet Union is interested in business-like, constructive negotiations, in the earliest solution in essence of the questions in hand.

"It was not easy to achieve the results that have already been reached. The concluding stage of the second round of the strategic armaments limitation negotiations will not be easy, too. But progress must be made. It is necessary to go on searching persistently for mutually acceptable compromises. The visit of Cyrus Vance has left the impression that Washington realizes this today better than yesterday. The forthcoming negotiations will show how grounded this impression is."

U.S. INCREASES MILITARY SUPPLIES TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD271100Y Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 27, TASS--The United States is stepping up the re-equipment and strengthening of the armed forces of Saudi Arabia, which Washington regards as a reliable barrier of United States policy in the Middle East and in East Africa, a stronghold of reactionary pro-Western forces in a strategically important region of the world.

Saudi Arabia is getting from the United States up-to-date aircraft, warships, tanks, missiles and other American arms and military equipment. Last year Riyadh signed contracts for the purchase of 2,500 million dollars worth of American arms. In the last three years, total military purchases in the United States thus added up to 5,780 million dollars.

This tremendous figure, however, does not reflect the real picture of Saudi Arabia's militarisation, which is being effected with help of the United States and some other Western countries. Thus, Riyadh signed contracts for the purchase of equipment and necessary technical assistance with the United States, Britain and France, for the construction of up-to-date surface-to-surface missiles and electronic means of warfare. The cost of this project, known as Assab, is estimated at 10,000 million dollars.

The U.S. Engineering Corps is directly involved in the implementation of another 18,000 million dollars worth project, which envisages the building of three war bases, the biggest of their kind in the Middle East: Al Batinah in the southeast near the frontier with Iraq, Tabuk in the northwest and Hamis Micheid in the Red Sea area near the frontier with Southern Yemen.

The American press estimates that over 19,000 Americans are now in Saudi Arabia directly participating in the construction of military facilities, training the armed forces of Saudi Arabia in handling American military equipment and arms, training Saudi military formations and in other military fields.

All these military preparations of the Saudi Arabia regime, political commentators believe, are spearheaded, above all, against progressive neighbouring countries.

Strengthening the military potential of the Saudi reactionary regime, the United States simultaneously through "invisible invasion', the deliveries of American arms and the dispatch of specialists, seeks to tie to its chariot other Middle East and Persian Gulf countries. Contrary to Washington's repeated promises to curtail American arms exports, military sales of the United States to these regions in 1977 were estimated, according to official figures, at 6,200 million dollars or 1,800 million dollars more than in the preceding year. Various American arms delivery programmes now involve about 17 Middle East countries including Israel and Iran.

Saudis Assure Carter

LD261805Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] U.S. President Carter stated that he has obtained assurances from Saudi Arabia that the U.S. military aircraft which Riyadh is purchasing will not be used for offensive purposes, particularly against Israel.

Riyadh has guaranteed Washington that the U.S. military equipment will be stored as far as possible from the Israeli border. This was announced by the U.S. President at a press conference held in Washington. President Carter spoke about the comprehensive deal involving the sale of fighters to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, which the U.S. Government intends to conclude. President Carter said that the deal serves U.S. and Israeli interests.

LINKING OF FINANCIAL AID TO HUM'' RIGHTS 'EMPTY WORDS'

LD261743Y Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 26, TASS--U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs Fred Bergsten, addressing the annual session of the governing board of the Asian Development Bank in Vienna, said the United States would continue to make the granting of financial aid to other countries dependent on the observance by those countries of human rights. This means the United States will by no means help countries where dictatorial regimes grossly trample upon elementary human rights.

Facts, however, show that these assurances by American officials are nothing but empty words. Actually, the U.S. is giving the most lavish financial, economic and direct military aid to those regimes which are trampling upon the rights of man and on freedom in their own countries, and are trampling upon the rights of other peoples as well.

Despite the wrathful condemnation by progressive world public opinion of the heinous crimes of the Chilean military junta, the United States continues to maintain broad and diverse relations with it. Private American banks are literally "showering Chile with credits," member of the Political Commission of the Chilean Communist Party Volodya Teitelboim said in an interview for the paper L'UNITA.

Broad American financial and military aid is being channeled to the dictatorial regime in Seoul. U.S. military deliveries to South Korea alone for the re-equipment of its army with American weapons in recent years has cost billions of dollars.

Washington is giving unlimited aid to the Israeli aggressors who have turned the occupied Arab lands into a prison, denied the Arab people of Palestine the right to self-determination and statehood. Just on Tuesday a programme of American aid to a number of countries planned for the 1979 fiscal year, was sent to one of the sub-committees of the American Senate. This programme envisages 750 million dollars for Israel, not counting other additional assets to be spent for arming the aggressor. This is taking place at a time when, having perpetrated an aggression against Lebanon, Israeli troops continue to occupy the south of that country despite security council's decisions.

Such are the words and deeds of Washington.

MOTIVES BEHIND LIFTING OF U.S. ARMS EMBARGO ON TURKEY

LD222021Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 22 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 22 TASS--The political and public circles of Greece took with a deep concern the reports that the White House administration intends to submit the question of lifting the embargo on the deliveries of American weapons to Turkey to U.S. Congress for consideration, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes. The embargo was imposed in Summer 1974.

Most of political observers hold that by pressing for lifting the embargo, the Carter administration pursues mainly the aim of keeping Turkey within the orbit of its influence, thus keeping its presence in the territory of that country, the newspaper's Athens correspondent points. At the same time, by this step the U.S. ruling circles also seek to exert pressure on Greece in order to hasten the signing of an agreement on American bases as well as to secure Greece's earliest return to NATO's military structure.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE VOTES INCREASED PEACE CORPS BUDGET

LD251756Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 25, TASS--The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee voted on Monday to boost the annual budget for the Peace Corps to 125 million dollars, some 30 million dollars more than the Carter administration requested. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, Carolyn R. Payton, the new Peace Corps director, said additional funds are needed if the Peace Corps is to recover from neglect.

The Peace Corps, formed by the U.S. Government in March 1961, was intended to glorify the American way of life in the whole world. Many CIA (?agents) [few words indistinct] as Peace Corps "volunteers" to Latin American, African and Asian countries. Their repeated failures patently demonstrated the real image of this unit of neo-colonialists, begot enmity to and mistrust in it.

It is noteworthy that the attempts to envigorate the activities of the Peace Corps in the present-day conditions are being made following the reorganization of the U.S. propaganda bodies and formation of the new Agency for International Communication. The Peace Corps has also been "reconstructed". Its new [words indistinct] allegedly bars any access to the Peace Corps to persons who were in the service of U.S. intelligence bodies. The authors of the charter seemingly believed that by this they will enhance the prestige of the Carolyn Payton agency, and now it will not be suspected of links with the American intelligence service.

Mark Twain in his time strongly ridiculed the hypocritical talk of the money bags that the benefits of civilisation are spread to all who are allegedly "in the dark". Despite all efforts of leaders of the Peace Corps, in a period of 17 years of its existence it was incessantly accused of espionage, subversive actions and provocations in order to sow discord between peoples.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CONTINUE TO VIOLATE CITIZENS' RIGHTS

LD250832Y Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 25, TASS--The U.S. state machinery existing for the suppression of the rebellions is working full speed ahead, PRAVDA's political observer Vitaliy Korionov writes today. 3,900 million different files of citizens are kept at present in the electronic systems of 97 federal institutions of the USA. Korionov notes that this figure was recently given by the U.S. press organs, and stresses that apart from institutions engaged in spying on civilians, there is also a ramified network of the Pentagon services, the National Security Agency, the CIA, the intelligence service of the diplomatic department and other institutions. "The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which at present has files for practically every grownup American, is also planning to establish a central board for the exchange of information of all the 'suspects' in that country."

"The facts reported by American public organizations and the press organs are added proof of what cynical deception of the peoples is the speculation of some Washington politicians on 'human rights'. This speculation serves as a matter of fact as a smokescreen, using which those in power on the one hand make short shrift of people daring to raise the voice of protest against the arbitrary rule of the police machinery crudely flouting the basic rights of Americans, and on the other hand shamelessly interferes in the internal affairs of sovereign peoples," the PRAVDA observer writes in conclusion.

CLARK CLIFFORD TESTIFIES AGAINST CIA CHARTER

LD261027Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 21 Apr 78 p 17 LD

[V. Gribachev article: "They Don't Want to Look 'Stupid'..."]

[Text] Ian Fleming endowed James Bond, the hero of his books, with the "license to kill." Staffers of the U.S. CIA have the same "license," but in real life. For many years the CIA prepared attempts on the lives of foreign politicians whom Washington did not like.

Until recently, there was no talk of the illegality of such actions--laws do not apply to the CIA. It has been decided to rectify this "mistake." The Senate Intelligence Committee has been handed a 236-page bill called the "new CIA charter." According to the bill the agency will be prohibited from resorting to murder, torture and the violent overthrow of democratic governments.

A specialist--Clark Clifford, one of the CIA's organizers--was invited to discuss the charter. The United States would look "stupid," he declared, if Congress passes a bill forbidding the CIA to kill foreign leaders or to overthrow other countries' governments. For "this would mean that every other action not specifically prohibited would be regarded as permitted."

It is not only Clifford who has opposed the "new charter." Three former CIA directors are among those who share his views. But nevertheless, the main speaker was Clifford, who attributed his calculations to "patriotic considerations": Certain countries are fully determined to damage the United States, and it is sometimes necessary to violate democratic principles "and to do what we are forced to."

Since it is impossible to list all the CIA's illicit operations, there is no need for the law. Since "interests of national security" are affected, let everything remain unchanged. The CIA does not want to look "stupid." What about the legislators who timidly encroached on the CIA's "rights"? For a start, as Clifford simply did, they were accused of failing to understand U.S. interests....

KORNILOV CRITICIZES PRC'S 'OVERTLY INFLAMMATORY' POLICIES

LD2615137 Moscow MEDELYA in Russian No 16, Signed To Press 20 Apr 78 p 6 LD

[TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov article: "Peking: Following a Course of Militarism"]

[Text] The firmer and broader the trend toward the relaxation of international tension becomes, the more and more active are the enemies of detente. Certain Western circles connected with the Pentagon and NATO and with the military-industrial complex are doggedly opposing any peace-loving, constructive initiatives to end preparations for war and are nudging the world toward another ruinous and extremely dangerous round of the arms race. Peking's militarists, who have proclaimed the insane concept that "every generation must have its war," have joined these efforts.

The PRC's foreign policy proclaimed at the National People's Congress in February and March indicates that Peking intends to proceed even further in its antisocialist, anti-Soviet, hegemonist course and that preparation for war is regarded by Peking as a top-priority, long-term task. In elevating its hostility toward the Soviet Union to the level of state policy, the Peking leadership is clearly struggling to construct a kind of "united front" against the USSR under the slogan: "struggle against the superpowers." In its attempts to create such a "front", the Chinese leadership is prepared to join forces with the most aggressive imperialist circles and double-dyed reactionaries of every type, ranging from the Atlantic military and West German extremists to the fascists from Pinochet's clique. In Peking, the myth about "Moscow's aggressiveness" invented by bourgeois propaganda, is being echoed vociferously and appeals are being made to Western countries to abandon detente, to end the "policy of appeasing" the USSR and to intensify the arms race. From Peking, particularly clamorous appeals for the "strengthening" of the aggressive NATO bloc, which is allegedly resisting the mythical "Soviet threat," are heard.

All of Peking's activities in the foreign political arena are permeated by a desire to frustrate any initiatives aimed at ending preparations for war. UN documents provide clear evidence that Peking, which has not signed a single international agreement to the arms race, resolutely opposes any UN initiatives in this sphere, including a proposal on the nonuse of force in international relations; a draft treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons; an initiative to reduce the military spending of the permanent member states of the UN Security Council; or a proposal to prohibit the modification of the natural environment and climate for military purposes. At the 32d session of the General Assembly, for instance, the Peking representatives did not support any of more than 20 resolutions on disarmament approved by the vast majority of member states. This overtly obstructionist tactic was accompanied by the intensified campaign of Peking propaganda trying vainly to prove the "sterility" of any steps to limit the arms race, and the "unnecessary nature" and even "harmfulness" of detente. Not only has Peking not signed the treaty on prohibiting nuclear weapons tests in the three environments, which 106 states have signed, but it is continuing to conduct nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, thus obstructing efforts to conclude a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear tests.

The special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament will begin in New York in May. The vast majority of UN members actively support this forum and express the hope that it will provide the opportunity not only to discuss in detail the most important aspects of curbing the arms race, but will also insure the speediest convening of a world disarmament conference thereby creating conditions for the specific and radical solution of the most acute problem of the present time--delivering the peoples from the threat of nuclear war. So, what is Peking's position? The same as ever: opposition and obstructionism. Peking did not support the institution of a preparatory committee for convening the General Assembly special session and it is openly demonstrating against this forum. However, there is no need for surprise: the Maoist representative in the UN General Assembly's First Committee announced in 1975 that Peking opposes any discussion of disarmament questions since such a discussion, however it is conducted, can only "deceive and hypnotize the peoples." In August 1977, Li Hsien-nien, vice premier of the PRC State Council, made an even more blunt pronouncement, declaring that "all talk about detente and peace can be compared to the smoking of opium...."

Militarism has its own "logic"--this "logic" inevitably led Peking to genuflect at the foot of the neutron idol erected by the Pentagon. The Chinese leadership does not conceal its ambitions to obtain the neutron bomb (in September 1977, Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese Army, even attempted, in a PEOPLE'S DAILY article, to praise in verse the desire of the Peking militarists to acquire this weapon!) and openly praises those Western "hawks" who are demanding that this barbaric weapon be immediately produced and deployed in West Europe. During a recent trip to China by F. Zimmermann, chairman of the Christian Social Union land group in the West German Bundestag, his Peking interlocutors (among whom, according to DPA, was Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council) went so far as to claim that if the West abandoned the neutron bomb, this would be "madness." Peking propaganda recently reiterated this theme: the decision of the U.S. President to postpone production of the neutron bomb is nothing but a "serious error." In Peking, Washington's "error" is not thought to result from its hasty decision which does not satisfy the demands of the peoples, but from the fact that, under the influence of protests heard increasingly loudly throughout the world, the White House did not immediately say "yes" to this monstorous means of mass destruction. "The position of the Chinese agency, which stated its support of the neutron bomb--that supremely lethal weapon whose production would, moreover, intensify the arms race--is extremely close to the position adopted by the NATO leading circles," the French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes. This is undeniable. As an apostle of the neutron bomb, Peking has confirmed again that for the sake of its great-power, hegemonist aims it is prepared to join forces with the most aggressive militarist circles of imperialism.

Peking's foreign trade and economic policy is also totally subordinated to the great-power, hegemonist ambitions of the Chinese leadership. One of the main tasks of this policy is to gain access to the Common Market to draw even closer to NATO and to acquire broad and permanent access to the bloc's military arsenal. [paragraph continues]

Commenting on the recently concluded 5-year trade agreement between the PRC and the Common Market which grants China "most favored nation status," observers note that the Chinese military and foreign trade emissaries' primary goals in the countries of "little Europe " are military-strategic products intended to modernize the Chinese Army. In Britain, there are Harrier fighter aircraft; in the FRG--BO-105 helicopters equipped with Milan missiles and antitank rocket launchers manufactured by the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm aerospace concern; in France--modern surface-to-air and ship-to-ship missiles, and so forth. "In the matter of modernizing its army, Peking is counting on Western Europe," declares the rightwing French newspaper LE FIGARO, without mincing words.

Great-power, hegemonist aims also determine the entire domestic policy of the Peking leadership, the crux of which is the course toward "establishing general order" and "transforming China into a mighty power" through the total militarization of the country. The characteristic features of contemporary China are enormous military expenditures, which use more than 40 percent of the state budget, the subordination of the entire economy to the accelerated buildup of military potential, the self-sufficient role of the army, which is regarded as the basis of the regime and which must, in the words of KUANGMING DAILY, "resemble a winged tiger and be invincible throughout the world," and the fueling of militarist hysteria multiplied by frenzied anti-Sovietism. The forced adjustments conducted recently by the Chinese leadership in certain aspects of its domestic political course and the renunciation of some of the most odious and compromised aspects of Maoist practice do not change the great-power, hegemonist essence of Peking's policy.

China's foreign policy, like its military potential, writes the Polish weekly PERSPEKTYWY, in keeping with the Maoist concept, serves the purposes of insuring China's development as a leading power capable of actively opposing current or future disadvantages to the Peking leadership. The Chinese leaders deem advantageous only those changes and shifts that lead to an exacerbation of international tension, intensify the possibility of the outbreak of war, and bring closer a universal conflict during which, China, as Mao used to say, could adopt the position of a "wise monkey, sitting on a hill and watching the tigers fight in the valley." In other words, China's hegemonist foreign policy course is aimed in the final analysis at drawing the world into a world war by creating seats of conflict and discord and sowing enmity and hatred among peoples while basking in the warmth of this conflagration. This overtly inflamatory course is a serious threat to the cause of peace and to the security of the peoples.

CHINESE SCIENTIST CITES PRC NEUTRON DEVELOPMENT

LD261129Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Article by Mikhail Georgiyev: "Peking and the Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] In connection with a conference on scientific issues, Chang Ai-p'ing, deputy chief of the Chinese Army general staff, appeared on the front page of PEOPLES' DAILY in the totally unexpected role...of poet. Chang devoted his lines, written in classical quatrain form, not to clouds scudding across the sky and the countryside, which the ancient poets loved to celebrate, but to...the neutron bomb. The author clearly states that Peking plans to acquire this weapon: "A steel alloy is not hard, the neutron bomb presents no difficulty. If heroes take up science, they will attain world horizons."

While the "heroes" seek an approach to the problem of the "neutron bomb," Peking propaganda spouts eulogies of this lethal weapon, garnished with malicious anti-Sovietism. The Chinese papers systematically publish carefully chosen pronouncements by advocates of "neutron death" which whitewash the barbaric weapon. In a special section, PEOPLE'S DAILY explained that the neutron bomb is "tactical" and "not such a bad weapon." Characteristically, the Chinese papers have not published a single report on the mass demonstrations, parliamentary debates and speeches by scientists and public figures against the neutron bomb and its deployment in Western Europe.

The U.S. President's statement on the "postponement" of the "enhanced radiation weapon's" production gave Peking a further pretext for campaigning in defense of the neutron weapon and slandering Soviet foreign policy.

The world public has correctly interpreted this statement as a tactic to pressure the Soviet Union without making any commitment to discard the neutron weapon in the future. Peking has approached this question from a different angle. On one hand, Chinese propaganda accuses the Soviet Union of "not displaying a readiness to make concessions" to the U.S. President and "putting even greater pressureonthe U.S. administration by demanding new concessions" while on the other hand, in unison with rabid militarists, it attacks the U.S. President, accusing him of timidity and "retreating under pressure from the Soviet Union."

For a long time everybody has been aware of Peking's infinite desire to aggravate relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and to increase tension in international relations. But the fact that Peking zealously defends the "neutron death" shows how dangerous the Chinese leaders' current policy is to the cause of peace.

PRC CONDEMNS U.S. 'SOFT' ATTITUDE TOWARD SOVIET UNION

OW2610319Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We would now like to discuss the role of the Chinese leaders as protectors and defenders of the interests of the monopolist clique and saber-rattlers of imperialism.

Recently, the Chinese leading group tried to enlarge this role by criticizing the so-called soft attitude of the American leaders toward the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries. For example, the 21 April PEOPLE'S DAILY criticized U.S. policy on two issues. First, this leading Chinese newspaper criticized the so-called concessions to the Soviet Union made by Washington on the African issue. Second, PEOPLE'S DAILY expressed indignation over the U.S. President's decision to temporarily defer the production of the neutron bomb. It is very simple to explain all this. The Peking authorities are apparently dissatisfied with the smooth development of Soviet relations with Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and other African countries. Mao Tse-tung's successors believe that U.S. imperialism has not sufficiently hampered the cooperation between progressive developing countries in Africa and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. On the other hand, the Peking clique is obviously discontented with the fact that the United States has not even begun to produce neutron bombs and has deferred a decision on this issue. Look how the Chinese leaders love to play the role of a mediator in the arms race!

ADDITIONS TO ITEM ON PRC-MPR RELATIONS

The following additions to the item entitled "TASS Cites UNEN Editorial Article on PRC-MPR Relations", published in the 21 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p C 1, are taken from Moscow PRAVDA of 21 April, p 5, and provides the following additional passages:

Page C 2, paragraph one, line four, reads...detente and disarmament.

The Chinese leaders advocate maintaining the U.S. military presence in Asia and other regions of the world and the strengthening of the aggressive NATO bloc. At the same time, they are attempting to blunt the peoples' vigilance regarding their own militarist expansionist policy, aimed at frustrating detente and at provoking a world thermonuclear war.

The Chinese leadership is spearheading its struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Regarding them as the main obstacle in the way of attaining their expansionist objectives, it is precisely for this reason that Peking has elevated anti-Sovietism to the rank of state policy.

Unlike the Chinese...

Same paragraph, last line, reads...Soviet-Chinese relations.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appeal to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress contains a proposal that a joint statement be issued on principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the PRC and that a meeting of representatives of the two sides be held for this purpose.

The Mongolian people's...

Paragraph three, last line, reads...sovereign socialist state.

The Mongolian Government's note to the PRC Government gives a due rebuff to the Chinese leadership's outspoken interference in the internal affairs of the Mongolian people's state.

There were quite...

Paragraph four, last line, reads...of its homeland.

The Mongolian people truly value their great friendship with the Soviet Union, tempered in joint battles for the defense of our countries' freedom and independence. The internationalist friendship with the homeland of the Great October Revolution has served and does serve now as a reliable guarantee of the sovereign, independent development of Socialist Mongolia.

At the same time...

Page C 3, Last paragraph, last line reads...be necessary now.

As far as Mongolian-Chinese relations are concerned, the article says in conclusion, our position on this question is precise and clear. It has been repeatedly expressed in official statements by the Mongolian side. At the 17th MPRP Congress it was stated most definitely that Mongolia will make efforts to normalize interstate relations with China in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence and in a spirit of goodneighborliness.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS CONCLUDE SOFIA MEETING

Communique Issued

LD2616482 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

["Communique on the Meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Treaty Member States"--TASS headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 26, TASS--A meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Member-States of the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held in Sofia on April 24-25, 1978.

Attending the meeting were: Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria R. Mladenov; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic J. Puja; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic O. Fischer; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic E. Wojtaszek; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania S. Andrei; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics A.A. Gromyko; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic B. Chnoupek.

The ministers noted that the development of the situation in Europe and the general course of international life confirm the correctness of the appraisals contained in the declaration of Warsaw Treaty member-states "For New Frontiers in International Detente, for Strengthening Security and Developing Cooperation in Europe," adopted by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest in November 1976.

Confirmed was the unbending resolve of the states, represented at the meeting to exert further efforts to deepen and expand the relaxation of international tension, to turn it into an irreversible process of universal scope.

The ministers of foreign of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia exchanged views on questions of disarmament and on preparations for the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

It was stressed that at present no task is more important and urgent than that of curbing the arms race, of transition to real measures of actual disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, of advancing towards general and complete disarmament.

In this connection the special session of the United Nations General Assembly should become an important forum for the extensive discussion of questions of ending the arms race and of disarmament and lead to a breakthrough in the attainment of agreements on practical measures in this direction. It is called upon to play a substantial role in mobilizing the efforts of all states to attain the aims of disarmament, to express the political will and striving of states, to raise the effectiveness of negotiations in this field.

The ministers stated the firm resolve of their states to make a constructive contribution to the work of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament and to press for the attainment of concrete positive results in this work.

They also stated that their countries come out for the convocation of a world conference on disarmament and to press for the attainment of concrete positive results in this work.

They also stated that their countries come out for the convocation of a world conference on disarmament with the participation of all states of the world.

At the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs views were exchanged on questions of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe.

The participants in the meeting noted that the efforts and practical steps taken by their countries to realize the provisions of the final act of the European conference are an important constructive contribution to the strengthening of peace, security and developing cooperation in Europe. Also noted was the positive contribution to the strengthening of European security and development of cooperation made by other peace-loving states, communist and workers' parties, all democratic and progressive forces, the working class, the broad popular masses.

The states represented at the meeting proceed from the need to multiply efforts for a still more effective implementation by all states, that signed the final act, of the principles and agreements adopted by the European conference held at the highest political level.

At the same time it was stressed at the meeting that at present it is particularly important to intensify struggle against the imperialist policy of interference into the internal affairs of states, of stepping up the arms race and aggravating military confrontation in the European Continent.

In full conformity with the provisions of the final act on the mutually supplementing nature of the political and military aspects of security, the ministers of foreign affairs declared on behalf of their countries for the speediest adoption of concrete and effective steps directed at lessening military confrontation and facilitating disarmament and strengthening of trust in Europe.

It was noted that the known proposals set forth in the November 1976 declaration of the Political Consultative Committee accord with these aims and that the states represented at the present meeting have made also other proposals towards this end. On behalf of their states the participants in the meeting declare for a study in the practical aspect both of these proposals and of proposals by other states in this field in accordance with a procedure to be determined by concensus of the participating states in the European conference.

The ministers of foreign affairs confirmed the striving of their countries to facilitate the realization of proposals to create a long-term and firm basis for developing mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, cultural, humanitarian and other fields on the scale of the European conference in accordance with the provisions of the final act.

In the context of the questions connected with the implementation of the multilateral process, that was started in Helsinki, the participants in the meeting exchanged views on the results of the Belgrade meeting of representatives of participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It was noted that the main positive result of the meeting in Belgrade was the confirmation by all participating states of their readiness to continue this process, although concensus was not reached at the meeting on a number of substantial constructive proposals of a practical nature, including proposals related to the military aspects of security.

The meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Warsaw Treaty member-states passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, cooperation and fraternal friendship.

Gromyko Comments on Results

LD262210Y Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 26, TASS--Before leaving Sofia, where he attended a session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko gave an interview to a BTA correspondent.

The session, Andrey Gromyko stressed, was successful. The final document was adopted unanimously. Under discussion were mainly questions concerning a halt to the arms race, how to promote disarmament. The solution of these questions is a cardinal task of international life.

We came out unanimously for putting the weight of the Warsaw Treaty member states at the forthcoming special U.N. General Assembly session on the scales of the balance in favour of disarmament, in favour of detente, which means also in favour of peace. The special General Assembly session will be a complicated matter, because the problem itself is not simple. There will apparently be opponents of effective steps towards disarmament. They exist in the world. But we the socialist countries, will say that the world must find a solution to this problem, that the material assets now being spent on armaments should be switched over by people for improving life. But whatever the outcome, whatever the result of the General Assembly session, the peoples will learn once again that the socialist countries are consistent champions of ending the arms race, reducing military budgets, that they stand for disarmament.

Replying to a question about the prospects for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in the light of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow, Andrey Gromyko said: "I would say that on some questions there is progress. In this sense the talks were useful."

Today, Andrey Gromyko went on to remark, the situation is better than three or four days ago, before the talks, but there is still no ready agreement. Much work still has to be done before an agreement is concluded.

"We Soviet leaders would like to express the hope, and we have said so on this occasion, too, to the U.S. secretary of state, that in the long run accord will be reached. But there is another side on which a lot depends, and which is not always acting objectively, and at times strives for unilateral advantages, whereas we are against unilateral advantages. We stand for an honest, for a good bilaterally acceptable agreement."

Touching on the problems of strengthening security and developing the all-European community, Andrey Gromyko said that the task of ending the arms race and of disarmament concerns Europe in the same measure as it concerns the world as a whole. This is why we believe that Europe warrants attention on the part of many states, above all European ones. Now, the socialist countries have submitted good proposals, and not just once, on the basis of which a reasonable solution could be found.

Unfortunately, though, despite ou steps, the Western countries have not yet given up the thought of attaining such a solution to the question that would give advantages to the West, while placing the Warsaw Treaty member states in less advantageous position. In short they want an unequal agreement, not an agreement based on equality, and this is something we cannot agree too, and we have unequivocally stated this and not just once.

The Western countries have come up with a new proposal which is now under discussion in Vienna. We, just as other participants of the Warsaw Treaty, are studying this proposal. But our first impression is such, that when submitting this proposal for discussions in Vienna, the Western states are still pursuing the goal of gaining unilateral advantages, unilateral benefits in their favour.

We would like to think, Andrey Gromyko further noted, that the Western countries will take up a more reasonable, more objective attitude after all. If this happens, then a substantial military relaxation will take place in one of the world's main zones. Now, we, Warsaw Treaty member states, stand for augmenting political detente with military relaxation. Then the situation will improve and, who knows, perhaps one good agreement on this matter concerning Europe, will be followed by another good agreement concerning Europe, and may be some other area of the world.

In conclusion Andrey Gromyko said: Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the Young Communist League Congress, now sitting in Moscow, contains theses concerning the Soviet Union's policy on ending the arms race and achieving disarmament. I have no doubt that when the world will read this speech, it will once again see the consistency of the Soviet Union's firm line towards ending the arms race, towards disarmament, towards deepening detente, towards peace.

BTA Interviews Gromyko in Sofia

For the Sofia BTA text of an interview given by Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the Soviet Union, to a BTA correspondent in Sofia, Bulgaria, see the Intrabloc affairs section of the 27 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Zhivkov Receives Gromyko

LD261300Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] In Sofia today Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is in Sofia in connection with the meeting of the Foreign Minister's Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

Gromyko conveyed greetings and good wishes to Zhivkov from Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his congratulations on the forthcoming day of international solidarity of working people in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and socialism, on 1 May.

For his part, Todor Zhivkov conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

In their talks, they noted with satisfaction the achievements of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples in communist and socialist building and the successful realization of the consistent course of the CPSU and the BCP aimed at further all-round cooperation and a rapprochement between the USSR and Bulgaria.

At the same time stress was laid on the particular importance for Soviet-Bulgarian relations of the regular personal summit level meetings and talks between leaders of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The desire was expressed to continue efforts to deepen the unbreakable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and consolidate the unity and cohesion of all the countries in the socialist community. The complete unity of views on the current world situation and topical international problems was again confirmed.

The readiness was expressed to further promote detente in every possible way, the ending of the arms race and disarmament and the strengthening of security in Europe and throughout the world.

The talks took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere.

Today Comrade Gromyko left for home.

Gromyko Returns to Moscow

LD261222Y Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today returned to Moscow from Sofia where he attended a meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Warsaw Treaty member-states.

CPCZ'S FOJTIK BLASTS 'REVISIONIST' EUROCOMMUNISM

LD241533Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "The Victorious Banner of Leninism. Article in TRIBUNA"]

[Text] Prague, 22 April--Leninism has passed the test of time and deviation from its principles inevitably leads to opportunism. J. Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stresses in an article published in the weekly TRIBUNA.

Life shows, he writes, that the diversity of forms of socialist struggle and of methods of socialist transformations increases each party's duty and responsibility, as the working classes' leader, regarding the observance of generally recognized principles of Marxist-Leninist theory and the general laws of socialist revolution and of building a socialist society. Anyone who disregards the general laws of socialist revolution and of building socialism is condemning himself to wandering in the dark and to serious mistakes. The CPCZ's experience also teaches this.

It is impossible to repudiate Leninism and at the same time proclaim loyalty to Marxism. It is impossible to struggle against Leninism in the name of Marxism. There is nothing more absurd. And all the more so if this deviation from Lenin is aimed at justifying a "provincialization" of Marxism and at squeezing it into a regional framework--something attested by today's "Eurocommunism."

Regardless of how the creators of "Eurocommunism" strive to justify and substantiate their basic theses and aims, J. Fojtik continues, it is impossible to escape the fact that anticommunism is utilizing the concepts in order to unleash slanderous campaigns against the USSR and the other countries of real socialism. "Eurocommunism" serves the blackest aims of reaction--defamation of the socialist system and the policies of the CPSU, the CPCZ and the other fraternal parties. And we cannot be indifferent to this. We will never agree with the "Eurocommunists'" right to an "independent" policy of this kind which enables them to disparage, run down and defame the results of the revolutionary struggle of whole generations of the working class of Czechoslovakia and the other fraternal countries.

However we look at "Eurocommunism", we conclude over and over again that it is full of negativism, that there is nothing creative about it and that it is aimed at unsubstantiated attacks against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. [paragraph continues]

contributes to strengthening various reactionary forces for new against the USSR.

party can display indifference toward the international conditions in which it operates. The concern for themselves alone, proclaimed as a basic principle by "Eurocommunists", is hypocrisy. For instance, they do not conceal their interest in Czechoslovakia--interest behind which there is something more than the studying of our country. This interest reflects their desire to influence the situation in Czechoslovakia in accordance with their views. For it is precisely the CSSR--an industrially developed country with traditions of bourgeois democracy, a country which was once part of the "European civilization" zone which they have defined--which, in their opinion, ought to be less "Leninist" and more "Europeanized."

"Eurocommunism" is by no means an attempt to raise the developed capitalist countries' workers' movement to a higher level in the spirit of the times, as it claims. The function of "Eurocommunism" is to weaken this movement and to place it under bourgeoisie control. It is suitable wherever social democracy cannot perform its role, and ultimately it is utilized to attempt to arouse a hostile attitude on the part of the West European workers' movement toward the socialist states' communist parties.

The article says the revisionists' actions are aimed primarily, as a result of the development of the world revolutionary process since World War II, when the socialist community was formed and when the anti-imperialist front headed by the USSR began to expand, at weakening the Soviet Union's growing role and at undermining the unity of the international communist movement. This found reflection in the emergence of the theory of "national communism" at the turn of the fifties and sixties and later in the theory of "special modes of socialism" which the Czechoslovak revisionists propounded. Now "Eurocommunism" has surfaced. All these concepts show clearly that under contemporary conditions revisionism is the bourgeoisie's chief instrument in its struggle against the workers' movement, the communist parties and the socialist countries.

The experience of the struggle against revisionism confirms that the chief weapon against it is the party's ideological and political principledness, the successful solution of social development tasks and the consistent and creative implementation of Marxist-Leninist principles, the secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee writes in conclusion..

SED PARTY WORKERS VISIT USSR 17-21 APR, MEET RYABOV

[UNATTRIBUTED] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of SED Party workers, headed by H. Scheibe, member of the SED Central Committee and SED Central Committee Section chief, was in the Soviet Union from 17 through 21 April which the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the SED, provides for.

During their stay in our country the German comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of CPSU party work. They had meetings and conversations in CPSU Central Committee Sections, at the Novosibirskiy Party Obkom and in ministries and departments.

The delegation was received by Ya. P. Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had a warm and friendly conversation with him. N.I. Savinkin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee Section chief, participated in the conversation.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS PRAVDA'S AFANASYEV ON PCE CONGRESS

LD2610417 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Charles Vahecke interview in Madrid with CPSU Central Committee member Viktor Afanasyev: "I Have Not Noticed Any Great Unity"--date not specified]

[Text] Madrid--Mr Viktor Afanasyev, 55 years old, editor in chief of PRAVDA and CPSU Central Committee member, headed his country's delegation to the Ninth PCE Congress (note 1--Mr Afanasyev is a theorist who is said to be close to Mr Suslov. His main task was to check the orthodoxy of philosophers.) He has had two long meetings with Mr Santiago Carrillo, whom he had already met at the party celebrations last October. According to the Spanish side, he did not broach the fundamental questions separating the two parties at these meetings; he merely showed how well disposed he was toward an organization which, in turn, abstained from attacking the Soviet Union during the debates. Mr Afanasyev was very willing to answer journalists' questions during the congress. The following is a summary of a long interview which he granted us.

[Question] How do you view the PCE's abandonment of its Leninist definition?

[Answer] I doubt whether the polemics caused by this will strengthen the party. A significant minority opposed the abandonment. The Catalans are against it.

[Question] But surely free discussion strengthens a party which claims to be democratic?

[Answer] Some discussions are useful, others are not. I am afraid that debating principles might weaken the party. A communist party draws its strength from unity. Now, I did not notice any great unity during the congress. Furthermore, I get the impression that the discussion is by no means over.

[Question] Surely an organization which rejects many Leninist ideas such as resorting to armed struggle to win power is justified in abandoning its Leninist definition?

[Answer] Lenin did not rule out peaceful means of establishing socialism. This method was not used in Russia because of the conditions prevailing at that time, especially the absence of a parliament. Very few people were killed in the October Revolution itself. It was imperialist reaction which forced the Russian people to take up arms. The method of establishing socialism does not depend on the people but on their enemies. The people never want war. The first Hungarian Socialist Republic was established peacefully and it lasted 130 days. In his book "Eurocommunism and the State," Carrillo quotes a letter which Stalin sent to Largo Cabellero (note 2--socialist party leader and prime minister during the civil war) advocating the peaceful road to socialism. It was Franco who opened hostilities, not the Popular Front. At our 20th congress we defined our position on the possibility of using the parliamentary road to power in present-day circumstances. However, winning elections is not enough to establish socialism since the economic power and state machinery remain under bourgeois control. We believe the parliamentary road has to be combined with mass struggles. All these questions were dealt with by Marx and especially by Lenin, who, when discussing dictatorship of the proletariat, said that the working class' principal weapon was creative work not violence.

"The USSR Suffers From Excessive Democracy"

[Question] The congress also rejected Leninism because it has become dogma.

[Answer] Simon Sanchez Montero's speech on this subject was also dogmatic. He went so far as to quote Lenin when he stated that we must "change our dirty shirt for a clean one." Moreover, I think it is illogical to profess faith in Lenin's teaching while deleting Leninism from the party's definition. At any event actual policies are more important than words.

[Question] Do you think the PCE is in the process of becoming a social-democratic party in this respect?

[Answer] I do not think so. Indeed it still describes itself as a revolutionary party fighting for socialism. And the policies it has followed so far do not indicate that it has stopped being revolutionary. We will have to wait and see what happens later.

[Question] Another reason for the PCE's rejection of Leninism is its implications for freedom, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the one party system and so forth.

[Answer] This might strike you as paradoxical, but the Soviet Union suffers from excessive democracy. When the new constitution was being debated, our newspaper received 55,000 letters from readers, most of which asked for more discipline and a stricter application of decisions. Democracy can be viewed in many different ways. In Spain, for example, 8 families belonging to the oligarchy hold 80 percent of capital. Some 1 million people are unemployed and yet 100,000 foreigners are working in the country. That shows the power of foreign capital in Spain.

[Question] What do you think of the freedom to criticize which was apparent during the congress?

[Answer] That is nothing unusual for us. There is more profound criticism within our party. What I would like to say about the PCE is that it should build its socialist model and if we can learn something from it we will do so.

[Question] Can you explain your statement: Eurocommunism does not exist?

[Answer] Eurocommunism does not exist because there is only one communism and that is scientific communism or Marxist-Leninist communism. What differs is the way of putting it into practice and that varies according to the concrete conditions in each country. Now conditions are different in France, Spain and Italy. The correlation of forces is different and so is the influence of parliament and the state machinery. [answer ends]

Mr Afanasyev ended the interview by "confiding" the fact that during the congress he had distributed several hundred Lenin badges to delegates who asked for them. Furthermore, although the report was denied last week, the Soviet delegation did in fact offer the PCE its usual gift: a portrait of the founder of the Soviet Union. Mr Carrillo received the gesture very philosophically.

NATO GROUP SCORED FOR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION PLANS

LD261039Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[From International Military-Political Review by Col M. Ponomarev and Ye. Menkes: "The Atlanticists' Nuclear Program"]

[Text] A 2-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group--one of the North Atlantic bloc's most important military organs--was held this week. [paragraph continues]

The session was held at the Danish naval base of Frederikshavn. The defense ministers of the United States, Britain, the FRG, Italy, Turkey, Belgium and Denmark and also the bloc's Secretary General J. Luns and Gen A. Haig, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, participated.

The Nuclear Planning Group session started off the latest series of conferences of the North Atlantic bloc's supreme political and military organs. This series is supposed to end 30-31 May with a meeting of the NATO countries' heads of state and governments in Washington. According to press reports, the Washington summit will discuss such military issues as short-term and long-term programs for strengthening the bloc's armed forces and measures to improve the system of purchasing weapons and combat equipment and also "policy in the sphere of East-West relations." Thus it is perfectly obvious that the organizers of the NATO meeting in Washington intend to elaborate a program for the further buildup of the militarist preparations by the main imperialist military-political bloc.

The decisions taken at the Nuclear Planning Group session, which discussed NATO nuclear strategy for the eighties and examined the problems of developing, producing and purchasing new types of weapons and military equipment, are meant to be an important component of this program. As usual, the details of the session's work and the details of the decisions taken at it are being kept secret. But even what has been learned from the scanty press reports cannot fail to put us on our guard.

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown delivered a report on the state of the North Atlantic bloc's nuclear forces and on the prospects for the development of the nuclear arsenal. He familiarized the session participants with the plans for modernizing this arsenal and reported on the development in the United States of new delivery vehicles for nuclear warheads--strategic ballistic and cruise missiles.

In the final communique the participants in the Nuclear Planning Group session reaffirmed that the strategy of "deterrence" continues to play the leading role in NATO policy. At the same time the strategy of flexible response and the strategy of forward positions [rubezhev] retain their force. In this connection the communique puts forward a demand for the modernization of strategic and tactical nuclear forces and conventional armaments. In particular, it is planned to elaborate a short-term program--to cover the immediate future--and a long-term program for the eighties for modernizing tactical nuclear forces in Europe. Military experts' proposals regarding these programs were examined and approved by the session participants. They particularly stressed the necessity of modernizing tactical nuclear weapons."

These nuclear planning groups decisions should be examined in more detail. The first point is that more than 7,000 nuclear warheads are already deployed on the territory of the West European NATO members. It is obvious that their improvement and the replacement of obsolescent models with new models are creating a still greater threat to the security of Europe's peoples. And, second, there is talk of equipping the North Atlantic bloc's armed forces with neutron weapons.

Judging by Western press reports, the neutron weapon issue was not officially included on the agenda of the Nuclear Planning Group session. However, it was discussed "privately." The Atlantic strategists are not renouncing the idea of supplementing their nuclear arsenals with this weapon, despite the U.S. President's decision to temporarily postpone its production. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown plainly said that the President's decision leaves the neutron bomb issue "open." The modernization of the Lance missile and the shells for 203.2 MM guns which is being carried out in the United States is specifically connected with neutron weapons. [paragraph continues]

At a press conference in London on the eve of the session the Pentagon chief admitted that the improved missiles will be capable of carrying neutron warheads.

The Soviet Union has already repeatedly expressed its attitude toward neutron weapons. These nuclear offensive weapons increase the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. The USSR's clear and specific proposal regarding the mutual renunciation of production of neutron weapons is widely known. Nevertheless, NATO is striving to make the neutron weapon issue a subject for bargaining. The bankruptcy of these attempts was stressed with the utmost force in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech on board the cruiser "Admiral Senyavin."

However, the participants in the Nuclear Planning Group session attempted once again to make the question of equipping their missiles and shells with neutron warheads dependent on questions connected with the improvement of the Soviet Union's defense, which has nothing to do with it. And in general, evidently striving to justify their actions and plans in the eyes of the public, the Atlantic strategists endeavored in the published materials to stress the old, grating allegations regarding the USSR's "growing military activeness." Lovers of bombastic phrases about the so-called "Soviet threat" ought to remember Comrade L.I Brezhnev's weighty and calm words: "We are improving our defense with the sole aim of reliably defending Great October's gains and firmly protecting the peaceful labor of Soviet people and our friends and allies."

The results of the Nuclear Planning Group session confirm over and over again that certain Western officials are still reluctant to really ponder their responsibility to their own peoples and to all people for the fate of peace and to really display readiness to take effective steps to curb the arms race. The decisions taken in Frederikshavn lead not to curbing this race but to further acceleration [raskrucnivaniye] of it and to the supercharging of an atmosphere of fear and hostility.

EEC LUXEMBOURG MEETING EMPHASIZES MEMBER DIFFERENCES

LD220926Y Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 22 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 22, TASS--Lev Strzhizhovskiy comments in PRAVDA on another meeting of finance ministers of the Common Market countries in Luxembourg.

Pointing out that one of the main problems discussed in Luxembourg were correlations between the U.S. dollar and European currencies, the commentator writes: "Representatives of the Common Market countries interested in lessening the economic expansion of the United States could not agree, however, on some specific steps to achieve this purpose. And this is not accidental, for the financial situation and interests of partners in the EEC are largely different. While the Federal Bank of the FRG had to buy in the past six months 14.5 billion dollars to arrest the revaluation of the mark against the U.S. dollar, the governments of France and Britain were practically inactive since the positions of the franc and the sterling remained relatively stable. West Germany is a recognized supporter of coordination of policy in the framework of the joint float, the so-called "currency snake" while France, Britain and Italy have long been floating their currencies independently.

The commentator points out that all this has become an insurmountable barrier on the road to working out a common approach to the solution of currency problems. Pointing out that the communique adopted by the ministers does not contain any recommendations and merely expresses concern over the U.S. currency expansion, the Parisian LE MATIN arrives at the sad conclusion that any hope at restoring financial equilibrium was buried in Luxembourg.

The Luxembourg meeting, writes the French LES ECHOS, showed clearly that the differences within the Common Market remain profound and that old quarrels have not been forgotten at all. The newspaper points out that a series of summit conferences has already been held in West European capitals, but the goals of creating "a zone of financial stability" still remains unattainable.

This is not surprising, the commentator writes, for too great are the contradictions within the Common Market and outside it that are sought to be overcome.

FRG LEADERS GIVE REACTIONS TO UPCOMING BREZHNEV VISIT

Chancellor Schmidt Remarks

LD261836Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 27, TASS--"I hope that Leonid Brezhnev's visit will lend a fresh impetus to the deepening of bilateral economic relations designed for decades and reduction of armaments and control over armaments." This has been stated by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, speaking in Bundestag at a meeting of the faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. "My impression is that Leonid Brezhnev intends to promote by his visit advancement of the policy of detente."

The aim is to continue the process of detente in Europe and lessen military tension, Helmut Schmidt said. This will also favourably affect the political detente.

Boelling Stresses Visit's Significance

LD271040Y Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 27 TASS--Secretary of State Klaus Boelling, an official spokesman of the Government of the FRG, stressed that the forthcoming meeting between general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt will be of great political significance.

In an interview with the West German radio Klaus Boelling said that during this meeting the two sides will discuss specifically questions of strengthening security in the European Continent, problems of disarmament, trade and economic realtions between the USSR and the FRG. Speaking of the further development of economic contracts between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union the state secretary stressed that both countries are willing "to put economic relations between them on a permanent basis". He stressed that the further strengthening of commercial and economic ties may have a positive effect on the general state of political relations.

PONOMAREV HOLDS MEETING WITH FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD261554Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, has had a meeting in Helsinki with Finnish Foreign Minister Vayrynen. Comrade Ponomarev is taking part in the conference of the Socialist International on disarmament which is taking place in the Finnish capital. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the conversation.

PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL COMMENTS ON PCP DRAFT POLITICAL PROGRAM

LD212254Y Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Paris, April 21 TASS--In an interview with the paper LE MATIN the General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal said that the party's draft political programme comes out for creating a society of respect for freedoms and also for radical economic transformations aimed at eliminating exploitation of man by man. We counterpose this draft political programme, A. Cunhal stressed, to the society existing in capitalist countries. We are not counterposing it to socialist countries.

Foreign states, said the PCP general secretary, reactionary quarters in our country and even our allies are pressuring us to dissociate ourselves from the socialist countries. We reply with a resolute "no". We well realise that there are people seeking to renew as soon as possible terminology, even if they do not renew ideas. Yet we proclaim ourselves to be Marxist-Leninists. We face up to reality and Marxism-Leninism allows us to find new and correct solutions.

We watch with concern," Alvaro Cunhal went on, "over what some people wish to present as a step forward and what we, on the contrary, regard as a step backward, as a return to the past reformism, well-known in the history of the working class. At times, what seems to be new, is not at all so new as is thought."

Alvaro Cunhal described the Portuguese Communist Party as a working-class party. Its main basis, he said, is the working class, working people. This does not mean, however, that it fails to protect all strata interested in building Portuguese democracy.

Our party, the general secretary of the PCP went on, is exceptionally united and is distinguished by unity of the views of the leadership, regional and local organizations. Our unity is based on respect for party members, on the real, not formal opportunity to voice one's critical remarks, on the fraternity born in underground conditions, which we strove to preserve after the rout of fascism as well.

Touching on Portugal's domestic political problems, Cunhal noted that the policy of the present government of the Socialist Party and the Social-Democratic Center, leads to capitalist restoration, to the restoration of the economic and political domination of monopoly groups, of the big landowners.

AZORES SEPARATISTS HAVE LINKS WITH NATO, U.S.

LD262301Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 25 April the Portuguese people marked the fourth anniversary of the revolution that led to the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship and opened the way for the building of a democratic society in the country. During the mass demonstrations and meetings held in the country the working people's determination to defend and consolidate democratic gains, to continue the development of the revolutionary process and to bar the way to reaction was reasserted.

The reactionary elements in Portugal have recently become markedly more active, our observer notes. Thus, for example, in recent days there has been a new provocative outbreak of separatism in the Azore Islands, which are part of Portugal.

A group of fascist thugs from the so-called Azores liberation front attacked Almeida Santos, the assistant minister to the prime minister of Portugal, who had arrived in the town of Ponta Delgada, and injured him. A few days later, in the same town, a powerful bomb exploded in front of the police building, resulting in the injury of five people.

The separatists' provocations have evoked sharp condemnation from the democratic forces of the country. Today's separatists are yesterday's fascists, stated Alegre, a socialist deputy. Brito, chairman of the Communist Party's parliamentary group in the republic's Assembly, accused the regional government of the archipelago, which is controlled by the rightwing Social Democratic Party, of connivance with the separatists.

Here is some brief background information: The Azores are an archipelago of nine islands in the Atlantic Ocean, half-way from Europe to America. The islands became Portuguese as long ago as in 1431. The islands' great strategic significance is arousing increasing interest on the part of NATO. On Terceira, one of the islands of the archipelago, there is a major NATO air base. The leaders of the front are demanding the islands' separation from Portugal and their annexation to the United States.

It must be noted that this front includes mainly former functionaries of the fascist regime and big bankers and merchants, and it is financed, according to a number of foreign magazines, by Azorean emigrants in the United States. It seems that the real masters of the front are on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

The separatists' recent outrages confirmed the justice of the statement by the Portuguese Communist Party leaders who have repeatedly noted that democratic freedoms have still not come to the Azores Islands. Speaking at a meeting of solidarity with the population of the archipelago, Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, pointed out bluntly that the separatists' activity is directly linked with the overall policy of Portuguese reaction, which wants to subvert the democratic regime and to destroy the progressive constitution. Reaction, Alvaro Cunhal stressed, needs a (?debacle).

FRENCH TV'S ACCUSATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS HIT

LD2209207 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 22 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 22, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Trushin writes:

A group of renegades acting in the West who made slandering socialism their profession staged another provocative sortie: They convened a so-called press conference in Paris and, proclaiming themselves "representatives of the working class of socialist countries", were slandering socialism and tried to launch again the trite allegations about mythical "violations of human and trade union rights" in the USSR.

All that was being said at the so-called "press conference" were lies and slander aimed at uninformed or misinformed people. It is well-known that no "violations of the working peoples' rights" ever took place or are taking place in the USSR and that allegations on this score concocted by Western propaganda have quite a definite purpose: to denigrate the USSR, to slander socialism. It is also well-known that Soviet trade unions uniting over 125 million have the broadest of rights and possibilities for solving social and economic tasks, for active participation in managing production and in the development of society.

All this, naturally, is known also to broad masses of the French trade unions--Confederation Generale du Travail, Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail, Force Ouvriere and Federation de L'Education Nationale (F.E.N.) so it is ever more strange that representatives of these trade unions deemed it possible to take part in the provocative show, the so-called "press conference", and not merely to take part but also to declare their "solidarity" with the renegades who do not represent anyone.

All this looks ever more strange since the afore-mentioned representatives, who, according to their words, are so eager to ensure observance of rights and freedoms of the working people, have more than enough reasons to press for the observance of such rights and freedoms at home, in France. It is known, for instance, that over 1 million French people are deprived of the fundamental rights to work, that the problems of social insurance, maintenance in the old age, etc. face acutely thousands upon thousands of French working people. Then what is the meaning of the behaviour of representatives of French trade unions, when "forgetting" all these problems, they express "concern", together with rabid anti-Sovietists, for the rights of Soviet people, though no one in the USSR asked them for such "concern" or has any need of it.

The slanderous hullabaloo around alleged violations of human rights in the USSR has been raised so far by certain circles hostile to detente and by Western special services. Strange as it may seem, some representatives of the French trade unions are now in the same company. What purpose do they follow? Who do their actions suit? In any case they do not suit those circles in France that declare for goodneighbourliness among nations, for mutual understanding and friendship of the working people of the two countries, against misinformation and slander.

KOSYGIN CONGRATULATES BARRE ON FRENCH PREMIERSHIP

LD241536Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1443 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 24 April--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Raymond Barre a telegram conveying sincere congratulations on his appointment to the post of premier of France.

In his reply telegram Raymond Barre expressed deep gratitude for the congratulations. The telegrams express confidence that the development of Soviet-French cooperation in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect will continue to be of great importance for the cause of peace in Europe and the whole world.

USSR, BELGIUM SIGN PROTOCOL ON AVIATION

LD252131Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1728 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Brussels--The official visit to Belgium of Boris Bugayev, USSR civil aviation minister and chief marshal of aviation has been completed. During his visit the Soviet minister had talks with Belgian Minister of Communications Chabert in which questions were discussed concerning relations between the USSR and Belgium in the area of civil aviation.

After the talks had ended a protocol was signed in which the prospects for further development in this field of cooperation between both countries were outlined.

Today Boris Bugayev was received by Belgian Prime Minister L. Tindemans.

ITALIAN CP LEADER CALLS FOR YOUTH TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

LD2411200Y Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Florence, April 24 TASS--E. Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, speaking on behalf of the Italian Communists, urged the young people of Italy to defend democracy. He was speaking at the 21st Congtess of the Italian Federation of Communist Youth.

He stressed the need for mobilizing forces to save democracy in Italy and said that the Italian Communists insist on "absolute irreconcilability and firmness in defending democratic and constitutional legality against any subversive acts."

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party stressed that the communists are strongly against any concessions to the kidnappers of A. Moro, former head of the Italian Government, chairman of the National Council of the ruling Christian Democratic Party. He said that in such a dramatic situation Italy's political parties display solidarity and unity for which the Italian Communists have been fighting.

The working masses realize, E. Berlinguer said, that it was not by chance that a group of terrorists and the reactionary forces unfolded their exceedingly malicious offensive precisely at a time when a new parliamentary majority (including the Italian Communist Party--ed. TASS) has been created in Italy, signifying a turn in the country's political life and representing a new step toward participation by working people in directly governing the country in the interests of its renovation. E. Berlinguer urged all the Italian people to come out in defence of civil order and democratic security.

BRIEFS

PATOLICHEV DISCUSSES TRADE--TASS--A talk took place on 18 April between N. S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and S. Burenstam-Linder, Swedish minister of commerce, during which questions of trade and economic relations between the two countries were discussed. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 April 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD]

SIZOV RETURNS FROM NORWAY--TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by G. F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which took part in the work of the 16th Norwegian Communist Party Congress, returned to Moscow on 18 April. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 78 p 4 LD]

SHITIKOV RECEIVES PORTUGUESE DELEGATION--Moscow, 25 April--Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union--one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet--has received a delegation of the Portuguese Council of Peace and Cooperation led by Francisco da Costa Gomes. A friendly talk took place. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1539 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD]

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party has visited the Soviet Union to study the work of the party press and publishing. The delegation was received by Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the Propaganda Section of the CPSU Central Committee who told the Portuguese comrades about the main features of CPSU activity in the field of propaganda and agitation and the work of the central and local press in mobilizing Soviet working people for fulfilment the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The delegation visited Moscow and Leningrad and had meetings and talks at the editorial offices of PRAVDA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA and NOVOSTI news agency. The Portuguese comrades expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the whole Soviet people for their fraternal solidarity with the struggle being waged by the Portuguese Communist Party, which is firmly defending the interests of the working people and the freedom and independence of its country. Today the delegation left for home. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1433 GMT 20 Apr 78]

PRAVDA VIEWS ATHERTON MISSION, AS-SADAT NOTE TO CARTER

LD261213Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Vasilyev: "Atherton's Mission"]

[Text] Cairo, 24 April--Yesterday, in the small Red Sea town of Hurghada, President A. as-Sadat met with American special envoy A. Atherton. President Carter's special envoy's mission was to revive the deadlocked separate Israeli-Egyptian talks. According to Atherton, they had not stopped but had simply developed into an indirect dialog between Cairo and Tel Aviv, with the United States as intermediary. At a press conference, Atherton noted that he still hoped that open, separate Egyptian-Israeli talks would resume.

Currently, the positions of Egypt and Israel are still far apart. Tel Aviv is demanding a separate agreement on terms that compell Egypt to capitulate. Cairo, worried about its isolation in the Arab world and by increasing domestic difficulties, is insisting on Israel's agreement to leave occupied Arab territories and on a solution of the Palestinian issue.

This time, Atherton's Near East visit does not envisage "shuttle operations" between the Egyptian and Israeli capitals. After the talks in Hurghada, he will return to Washington with a special message from As-Sadat to U.S. President Carter.

ISRAELI DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND RETURN OF OCCUPIED LANDS

LD262300Y Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 26, TASS--Ever broader masses of the Israeli public are voicing resolute protest against the policy of annexation of Tel Aviv's ruling circles aimed at the further colonization of occupied Arab lands. A UPI correspondent reports from Jerusalem that more than two and a half thousand demonstrators today handed in a petition at the office of the Israeli prime minister demanding that the captured Arab territories be relinquished. The petition notes that the intention of Begin's government to perpetuate control over the West Bank of the Jordan is a serious obstacle to reaching a just and lasting Middle East peace. Participants in the demonstration, organized by the "Peace Now" movement which mainly unites reserve officers and soldiers, declared that 60,000 Israeli citizens affixed their signatures to this protest petition. This action by the Israeli public points to the growing opposition inside Israel to Tel Aviv's policy of annexation which thwarts a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis. A few days ago, 350 prominent scientists of that country published a statement favouring the liberation of all Arab lands occupied by Israel. Against these protests, the constantly stated intention of Israeli Prime Minister Begin to keep military settlements on occupied Arab lands sounds as an arrogant challenge to public opinion in Israel and to the entire world community.

DAYAN OBJECTS TO U.S. AIRCRAFT SALES TO ARAB NATIONS

LD261052Y Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 26, TASS--Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who arrived today in Washington to continue talks within the framework of the separate deal between Israel and Egypt, said before leaving Jerusalem by air that he was not carrying any new proposals on a peace settlement in the Middle East.

This means in the first place that Israel does not intend to make any concessions on such most important issues as withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied by it and recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, and creation of its own state.

At the same time, he said that he will object against the package plan of James Carter's administration providing for the sale of 200 war planes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Israel is known to insist on the sale of aircraft only to it and relies for support in this issue on the powerful pro-Israeli lobby in the U.S. Congress.

The question of the package sale of aircraft worth 4.8 billion dollars to the Middle East has had sharp reverberations in the U.S. Congress. The leaders of the Democratic Party in both chambers of the Congress addressed President James Carter with a proposal to postpone the tabling [introduction] of the plan for the sale of aircraft in Congress till more favourable times. A statement to this effect was made by Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill.

U.S. MIDDLE EAST BASES TO CONTROL OIL SUPPLY ROUTES

LD2614572 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 21 Apr 78 p 17 LD

[Yu. Tyurkov article: "A Prop--For What?"]

[Text] Commenting on diplomatic efforts in Washington, Cairo and Jerusalem to insure the resumption of the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli talks, the New York TIMES reported 9 April: "Certain officials are now studying the possibility of the United States' guaranteeing any compromising agreement, the prop of which would be a U.S. Air Force base in Sinai and a naval base in Haifa."

This is not the first mention of the Pentagon's intention to create strongpoints in a region which is a dangerous hotbed of international tension. M. Gur, chief of the Israeli Army General Staff, confirmed such a scheme before his retirement last week. According to Gur, an American military base in Sinai would act as a "buffer" between Israel and Egypt. The Washington POST writes that these military facilities in Sinai and Haifa would enable the United States to safeguard not only its own interests but also "NATO interests."

These plans are already beginning to be implemented. Thus, the United States' use of the Eziyon Air Force base created by the Israeli occupiers in the Sinai Peninsula has become known. According to the press, American reconnaissance aircraft from Eziyon are flying over the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the western zone of the Indian Ocean--that is, the regions which are now attracting particular attention from the imperialist strategists.

The public of the Arab countries is expressing perfectly valid concern at the Pentagon's dangerous schemes. Iraq's AL-JUMHURIYAH has written that the U.S. intentions of creating a naval base in Israel and an air force base in Sinai are aimed at placing the oil supply routes from the Near East under direct American control and at strengthening imperialism's positions throughout this region. These plans, the newspaper notes, are part of Washington's efforts to impose "capitulationist versions" of a settlement on the Arab countries and its attempts to "suggest to the Arabs that the spread of American influence is inevitable." Of course, let us add, plans of this kind can only impede a genuine settlement in the Near East.

DISAGREEMENTS CONTINUE OVER FORM OF LEBANESE GOVERNMENT

LD261516Y Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

["Lebanon: Crisis Continuing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, April 26, TASS--A week after the resignation of the government of Salim al-Huss, the situation in Lebanon remains extremely tense. The attempts by President Ilyas Sarkis to work out mutually acceptable principles of forming and activity of the new government, meet with serious difficulties as a result of the stand of the conservative forces demanding an end to the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

Counter to the demands of the right-wingers, the session of the leadership of the National Front of Lebanon uniting a number of progressive parties and organizations, which was held yesterday, laid particular emphasis on the legitimacy of the Palestinian presence and necessity of strict observance of the agreements between the Lebanese authorities and the Palestine resistance movement. These agreements, notes the statement by the National Front, cannot be cancelled unilaterally. Any attempt at cancelling them will lead to a growing split between the Lebanese and complicate the situation in the country, which will undoubtedly be used by Israel for continuing the occupation of Lebanon's territory.

The tense situation in Lebanon was subject of discussion at the emergency session of the PLO Executive Committee, which was held in Beirut. Its participants declared that the Palestine resistance movement comes out for the territorial integrity, security, stability and independence of Lebanon and [word indistinct] give all-round aid to the Lebanese authorities in the restoration of government sovereignty all over the country's territory. The Palestine resistance movement will also contribute towards further exercise of the mission of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Members of the PLO Executive Committee noted that at this crucial junction all efforts must be centered on struggle against the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

According to reports from the south, Israeli military continue strengthening their hold of the captured territories. Engineering units of the Israeli Army have started the construction of a military airfield east of Tyre, are building strongpoints in the populated localities of Abbasiyah, Teir Dibba and Maaraka. In the eastern sector, a platoon of Israeli submachine gunners broke into the village of Kfar Shba and made searches and arrests among the civilians.

PERMANENT ISRAELI DEVELOPMENTS BUILT IN LEBANON

LD261340Z Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 26, TASS--The Israeli leadership has started the "development" of new Arab territory that it has occupied--south Lebanon.

As reported by the newspaper AN-NAHAR, under the guise of carrying out construction for a military camp, the Israelis have set up ten prefabricated houses in the Marj 'Uyun-Kleiya-Al Khiyam triangle. Local people say that the new Israeli settlement for colonists will be turned into a paramilitary outpost situated near a water source. This will enable the so-called soldiers-farmers to cultivate this fertile part of Lebanese territory. The press also reports plans of building there an underground storage and a hospital.

BEGIN REFUSES WITHDRAWAL, CONCESSIONS TO AS-SADAT

LD261540Y Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

["Israel Continues Its Policy of Annexation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rome, April 26, TASS--The prime minister of Israel, Menahem Begin, has confirmed again that his government does not intend to give up the policy of annexation and colonization of Arab territories captured in 1967. Addressing a meeting of Israelis living in military settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan, he stressed that the military settlements founded by Israel in the Sinai Peninsula "will remain there even in the event of the signing of a peace agreement." Begin also rejected the possibility of any concessions at the separate talks with President as-Sadat of Egypt.

Begin's stated intention to preserve the Israeli military settlements on captured Arab lands is an open challenge to the world community which has condemned Israel's unlawful measures to change the legal status, the geographical character and demographic composition of occupied Arab territories.

A total of more than a hundred Israeli military settlements have been set up on these territories since 1967 when the occupation began. Also extensively conducted in the occupied territories is work to build a ramified network of roads linking these settlements with Israel. In areas where such construction is under way Israeli troops destroy the homes of Arabs, fill up water wells and pull out fruit trees.

But opposition inside Israel itself is mounting lately to the policy of the forcible eviction of Arabs from their native lands. Opponents of this policy of annexation, which impedes a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict, include war veterans, many prominent scientists and representatives of religious circles. A petition sent recently to the government by 360 prominent scientists says that the government's policy does not contribute to the attainment of peace and leads to Israel's isolation in the international arena.

ISRAEL PREVENTS LEBANESE REFUGEES FROM RETURNING HOME

LD250919Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[K. Geyvandov dispatch: "Complex Situation"]

[Text] Beirut--Eyewitnesses arriving in the Lebanese capital from southern regions confirm that the army of the Israeli interventionists is carrying out intensive work to strengthen its positions in the occupied regions.

The interventionists are putting all kinds of obstacles in the way of refugees from among the peaceful population who are seeking to return to their cities and villages. Last Friday, for example, the Tel Aviv aggressors turned back all refugees returning south through checkpoints in the region of Tyre. Furthermore, after unsuccessful attempts by UN Secretary General K. Waldheim to secure firm guarantees from the Israeli Government on a full troop withdrawal from Lebanon, official Tel Aviv hastened to "explain" that it intends to create a "security belt" 10 km wide on southern Lebanese territory.

The struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression against Lebanon is one of the central questions during the consultations being held by E. Sarkis, president of the republic, on the formation of the country's new government.

ISRAELI UNIONS OPPOSE BEGIN-HISTADRUT WAGE FREEZE DEAL

LD242143Y Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] London, April 25, TASS--Many Israeli trade unions turned down the deal struck between the Begin government and the Histadrut leadership which envisages a temporary freeze of prices of some food products in exchange for the trade unions' renunciating the demands of a more than 15 per cent rise in wages. The trade unions of engineers and teachers termed the deal as "a sell-out of workers" and warned they would not honour the pact. Similar statements were made by other trade unions, which declared that they intended to continue the struggle for a 30-50 per cent rise in wages.

The annual pace of inflation in Israel, caused by the arms race and militarisation of the country, is now 40 per cent. This entails a further deterioration of the living standards of the rank-and-file Israelis, who now more frequently resort to strikes to defend their interests.

SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOROCCO PARTY CONGRESS

LD251131Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet public, headed by Yu.Ya. Barabash, USSR first deputy minister of culture, left for Morocco on 20 April at the invitation of the Istiqlal [independence] Party. The delegation will participate in the work of the party's 10th congress.

MOROCCAN TRADE MINISTER TO DISCUSS FISHING WITH ISHKOV

LD261430Y Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--Abdelkamel Raghaye, minister of trade and industry of the Kingdom of Morocco, arrived in Moscow today for talks on the development of cooperation in the field of fisheries between the USSR and Morocco.

The founding of Soviet-Moroccan companies for fisheries and processing of fish products, the conduct of scientific research by Soviet ships in the waters adjacent to the Moroccan coast, and the study of the raw-material resources in the area are expected to be touched upon during conversations with Aleksandr Ishkov, minister of fisheries of the USSR.

USSR'S OGARKOV BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY

Invited by Evren

LD2511417Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with the understanding reached and at the invitation of Army General K. Evren, chief of staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of staff of the armed forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, will visit the Republic of Turkey at the end of April.

Received by Ecevit

LD2710047 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, April 27, TASS--Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit of Turkey has received Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, now staying here on an official visit. During their meeting which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Bulent Ecevit said that the keystone of the foreign policy of his government is establishment of friendly relations and mutual confidence with the neighbouring countries.

The prime minister expressed satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Turkey lately and stressed the stability of goodneighbour ties between the two states.

Other Reportage

For Turkish reportage on the activities of Marshal Ogarkov's visit to Turkey see the Turkey section of the 26 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CYPRUS SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE BACKS UN RESOLUTIONS

LD2415107 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, April 24 TASS--The Executive Committee of the International Committee of Solidarity With Cyprus has ended its two-day meeting here. The committee fully approved of the Cyprus Government's stand on the unacceptability of the Turkish-Cypriot community's proposals to settle the Cyprus problems and called on the UN secretary-general to request the Security Council to adopt immediately the required measures for the implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

VORSTER 'MANEUVER' ATTEMPTS TO CREATE NAMIBIAN PUPPET

LD262215Y Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, April 26, TASS--B.J. Vorster, the prime minister of the Republic of South Africa has agreed with the principal provisions of the Western plan for the "constitutional settlement" on Namibia. This plan provides for a partial withdrawal of the South African troops and administration, staying there unlawfully, before the parliamentary elections that must be controlled by United Nations representatives. The plan postpones indefinitely the time limits for the solution of the question related to Namibia's only deep-water port of Walvis Bay, which is annexed by the Republic of South Africa.

However, having formally agreed to a partial withdrawal of the South African occupation corps, Vorster advanced a whole line of terms reducing this consent to naught. Referring to one of the provisions of the Western plan, he insisted, specifically, on "the ending of all hostile actions" in the territory of Namibia, in other words he actually wants the patriotic forces to forfeit all their gains, achieved in the course of the liberation struggle, to stop their political activity in the transitional period.

Knowing in advance that the Namibian patriots would not accept this ultimatum, the leader of the South African regime not only expects to keep the South African troops in Namibia, but is also rushing there fresh army and police contingents, military materiel, wholesale arrests of the patriots are continuing at the same time.

This is why the progressive public circles of Africa evaluate the verbal manoeuvres of the racialist leader as an attempt to camouflage his intention to foist on the people of Namibia his own solution of the problem--creation in the country of a puppet regime, which would reliably safeguard the interests of the South African and Western monopolies operating there.

ZIMBABWE'S NKOMO ALLEGES WESTERN COLLUSION WITH RACISTS

LD2612387 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

["In Collusion With the Racialists and Puppets"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, April 26, TASS--The West strives to prevent the emergence in the south of the African Continent of other progressive states, like Angola and Mozambique. By putting forward various plans for "settlement" in Rhodesia and Namibia, they pursue one aim of preserving there, in a camouflaged form, of the power of former masters through imposing puppet regimes. A statement to this effect was made here by one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo.

Addressing a press conference here [he] accused the British Government of pursuing a line for protracting the settlement of the Rhodesian problem so as to enable the unlawful Smith regime and the puppet African leaders, who teamed up with him, to strengthen their positions under these conditions, Joshua Nkomo stressed. The Patriotic Front will continue the struggle for freedom and independence of Zimbabwe.

London, April 26, TASS--According to reports from Salisbury, Smith and his placemen in the notorious "executive council" turned down the proposal of Britain and the USA for participation in a conference on Rhodesia to be attended by all the sides concerned. They again stressed their intention to further implement the "internal settlement" plan and called on Britain and the USA to accept it.

Head of the white minority regime Smith earlier openly said that the USA and Britain are ready to recognize the "internal settlement" plan, when it is implemented on the whole. Speaking in an interview with the West German SPIEGEL magazine, he said that this had been made clear to him by Cyrus Vance and David Owen during their recent meeting with him in Salisbury.

MASS RHODESIAN DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST SMITH CITED

LD261737Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1344 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Maputo--TASS correspondent Yuriy Bespalko reports: Currently, meetings and demonstrations are being held throughout Rhodesia to protest the "internal settlement" reached between Smith, leader of the racialists and the African puppets. The native population of the country resolutely rejects this shameful deal and correctly considers it to be an attempt by the colonizers and their minions to maintain their domination over the masses of the working people.

As the radio station, Voice of Zimbabwe reports, Salisbury, Bulawayo and other major cities have been enveloped by mass disturbances. Large student demonstrations have been held recently in the Rhodesian capital demanding that genuine independence be granted to the country. The demonstrators condemned the double-dealing policy of Britain and the United States which are trying to prevent the transfer of power in the country to the genuine representatives of the people. The police are brutally suppressing the opponents of the Rhodesian regime. Dozens of people have been arrested and some have been injured.

S. AFRICAN SUPPORT FOR ANGOLAN TRAITORS NOTED

LD261615Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Volkov dispatch: "A Lesson to the Provocateurs"]

[Text] Luanda, 20 April--During the past month units of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola have conducted operations in southern Angola against armed detachments of the splittist group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which have penetrated from Namibian territory.

Special subversive groups of bandits from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola have been prepared with the help of South African mercenaries at military bases located in Namibia, and sent into the Angola province of Cuando Cubango. Subunits of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola have repulsed the aggressors. During the battle, more than 100 mercenaries were killed.

Thus, a communique states, interference by the South African racists in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola is continuing. In rendering material assistance and political support to the traitors of the Angolan people who sow destruction and death on our territory, the authorities of the Republic of South Africa promote the creation of a tense situation in this region of the African Continent.

PAKISTAN MILITARY LEADERS TAKE MEASURES TO STEADY ECONOMY

LD251549Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 21 Apr 78 pp 8-9 LD

[P. Mezentsev article: "Difficult Times"]

[Excerpts] The present situation in Pakistan is attracting the attention of the world press. As is well known, the development of the domestic political situation following the general elections held in March 1977 brought to power a military administration headed by General Zia-Ul-Haq last July. Martial law was declared, the central parliament and the provincial legislative assemblies were dissolved and a number of prominent politicians were arrested. Stressing the temporary nature of its reign, the military administration declared that it would hold new parliamentary elections in October 1977, but these were later postponed indefinitely. The military leaders cited the absence of a favorable political atmosphere for elections in the country. However, this problem remains the main one in the country's social life.

Despite the ban on political activity, passions in Pakistan are not subsiding. The death sentence passed on 18 March by the Lahore Supreme Court on former Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto on a charge of "complicity in murder for political motives" exacerbated the situation and caused a negative reaction in the country and abroad. As AFP reported from Islamabad, many Pakistani citizens of cities and villages are "disobeying the military authorities' strict ban" on political activity and are holding meetings and demonstrations protesting this sentence. Pakistan's Supreme Court has agreed to consider Z.A. Bhutto's appeal; the hearing is scheduled for late May.

Judging by the military administration's statements, parliamentary elections in the country cannot be held before March 1979. Before that time, the check on the legality of the income received by politicans during the last few years must be completed and a "favorable situation" must be created for universal suffrage.

Meanwhile, the proposal from General Zia-Ul-Haq, chief martial law administrator, regarding the formation of a "provisional national government" with the participation of various political forces even before the elections is being widely discussed. This proposal, which was originally put forward last September, did not encounter the proper support from political parties at that time. However, it is evident from Pakistani press reports that all the parties are no longer demanding immediate parliamentary elections. Some are now giving an "encouraging" answer to the military authorities' proposal regarding the formation of a provision government. As news agencies report, Zia-Ul-Haq started talks on this topic with a number of party leaders on 15 April.

During its period in power the military administration has implemented certain measures contributing to the introduction of the "nizam-i-mustafa" ("just system") in Pakistan--that is, Islamic law and order--and this has led to the strengthening of religion's influence on every sphere of social life.

The lack of domestic political stability in Pakistan has exerted a serious influence on the country's economic situation.

The military administration seeks to escape this situation by granting "equal rights" to the private and state sectors and by seeking foreign sources of financial aid. Particular hopes are pinned on the Muslim oil-producing countries in this respect.

Pakistan's technical and economic and trade cooperation with the Soviet Union is also proving its stability and its particular value under the new conditions prevailing in Pakistan. The 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries will be celebrated at the end of May. Soviet-Pakistani cooperation exerts a positive influence on the Pakistani economy since it is concentrated on its basic sectors--metallurgy, the power industry, oil and gas prospecting--and thereby lays the foundation for the achievement of economic independence by Pakistan. The Pakistani press is noting the successful course of construction work at the metallurgical plant near Karachi being constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. Pakistan, as people of the most varied political views there believe, now needs stability above all. It is only on this condition that the country will be able to overcome the difficulties which have arisen since the March general elections last year.

INDIAN MP CITES CIA ACTIVITIES, NAMES OPERATIVES

LD271042Y Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, April 27, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Boris Chekhonin, reports:

The subversive activity of the American intelligence agency in India has aroused serious anxiety of the peoples of our country, says Harsh Deo Malavia, member of Parliament from the Indian National Congress, in his book "India-U.S.: A Blunt and Cold Relationship".

Throughout the 30 years of India independence, he remarks, the Central Intelligence Agency has been implementing its plan for destabilization in the country, whose government pursues an anti-imperialist policy. The CIA, emphasizes the distinguished political figure of India, is one of the biggest threats to democracy and humanity. The entire world is aware of the dirty methods of this espionage agency: assassination of distinguished political leaders and statesmen, bribery, forgery and abductions.

India, Harsh Deo Malavia writes, attracts the attention of the U.S. ingelligence agency not only because it pursues an anti-imperialist course. India's strategic significance, its influence in developing countries and large labour resources, all this worries the CIA leadership.

In his book, issued by the Everest Press, Harsh Deo Malavia publishes a long list of names of CIA officials who had come to India disguised as diplomats, scholars and all kinds of propaganda officials.

PAST USSR-AUSTRALIA TRADE FORMS BASIS FOR FUTURE RELATIONS

OW211412Y Moscow in English to Australia and New Zealand 0830 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Vladimir Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and Australia signed an agreement to develop their trade and economic relations 5 years ago. It was concluded during the visit by the Soviet Government delegation to Australia in 1973. The delegation was led by the foreign trade minister, Nikolay Patolichev. The conclusion of the agreement helped to arrange the existing trade contacts and to use new opportunities in cooperation. [sentence as heard] Since then Soviet-Australian trade has grown considerably. However, it cannot be said that all opportunities in the field have been exhausted.

The thing is that the development of Soviet-Australian trade is fundamentally contained by the fact that Australia sells to the USSR more than it buys from it. Quite obviously not only the USSR but Australia too is interested in expanding Soviet exports to Australia. Making trade relations more balanced in nature would led the Soviet Union purchase in Australia more agricultural products which is important at a time when Australia's agricultural export is suffering from the protectionism of the Common Market countries and Japan.

It is known that Australia is a major importer of machinery and equipment. Each year it purchases them for the sum of about 2 billion Australian dollars. At the same time the Soviet Union is a major supplier of machinery and equipment to the world market. The USSR has much experience in the production of metallurgic, mining, power engineering equipment, metal cutting lathes and other types of machinery and equipment. It is quite obvious that Australia could meet part of its needs in machinery and equipment with help from the USSR. All the more so since the types of machinery and equipment that have been sold to Australia have been rated very highly there.

There is also some experience in the sale of Soviet licenses to Australia. In 1971, a leading steel corporation, the Broken Hill, purchased in the USSR a license to cool blast furnaces. Soviet machine tools too have been rated highly in Australia. There are over 1,000 units of Soviet metal cutting equipment working in Australia. In this connection we may recall that upon his return from the USSR, the deputy Australian prime minister, Douglas Anthony, spoke about the great impressions he was under to see the rapid development of Soviet industry and the high level of technology. [sentence as heard]

It should be emphasized that when the Soviet Union exports industrial equipment to Australia it does not seek one-sided advantages. The USSR proceeds from the assumption that mutually advantageous trade is a two-way street. It was no accident that in July of 1976 Australia held its first national exhibition in Moscow. The exhibition showed that Australia is not only the supplier of mineral raw materials and food products but a country with advanced industry. At present the Soviet Union purchases in Australia, apart from agricultural products, some types of industrial equipment, and (?imports) equipment for garages and car service stations. Contracts were signed for the import of agricultural equipment from Australia. It is significant that representatives of a number of Australian companies that took part in the exhibition in Moscow used their visit to the USSR to explore deeper the Soviet Union's exporting possibilities.

Soviet-Australian trade relations have gone through several stages. The first was the signing of the first Soviet-Australian trade agreement in Moscow in 1975. It granted the USSR and Australia the status of the most favored nation. Then in March of 1973 in Canberra the agreement on the development of trade and economic relations was concluded. In January of 1975, during the stay of the then prime minister, Gough Whitlam in the Soviet Union, an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation was signed. Since 1973, the Mixed Soviet-Australian Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation has been making noticeable contributions to the development of business ties between the two countries.

Although there are thousands of miles between the two countries, they are objectively interested in expanding their trade and economic contacts and in exploring their natural resources. Good prospects for cooperation are opening up in connection with the rapid economic development of the Soviet Far East. There, considerable natural resources are being industrially developed on an ever-larger scale. No doubt that the construction of the Baykal-Amur railway and the big seaport at Vostochnyy as well as the development of forest resources will considerably expand the export bases and import opportunities of the Far Eastern areas.

There will be fresh opportunities to exchange commodities through the shortest route created as a result of a new shipping line opened in 1976 between the Far Eastern ports and Australia. It should be emphasized that Australia has long been showing interest in establishing trade links with areas in the Soviet Far East. Soviet foreign trade organizations have been carefully studying opportunities for exporting Soviet goods from the Far East.

Actually every session of the mixed commission on trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Australia has cited growing opportunities for expanding trade between the Soviet Far East and Australia. In 1976, the export-import organization Dalintorg was set up to sell Australia goods from areas in the Soviet Far East and purchase Australian goods for the needs of the national economy and for the consumption of the population of areas and regions in the Far East.

Much that hampered Soviet-Australian trade, especially during the years of the cold war, has been eliminated. The relaxation of international tension has created new opportunities for developing mutually advantageous trade.

YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS REPORT ON SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

LD210923Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Apr 78 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Impressions of Cambodia"]

[Text] The fighting on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border is continuing. Cambodian Army units and subunits are continuing to encroach on Vietnamese territory, invading border regions and carrying out raids on peaceful Vietnamese villages.

Many observers propose that Cambodia's military provocations are due to the critical position within the country and are inspired by certain great power circles abroad. Facts about the situation in Cambodia have attracted the attention of the world press, particularly the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE published in Paris.

A group of Yugoslav journalists recently returned from a trip to Cambodia. They shared their impressions in the local press. To a certain extent, these testimonies are unique, since until now the Cambodian authorities have banned foreign journalists, except Chinese, from entering the country.

In Cambodia, a correspondent of the Zagreb newspaper VJESNIK writes: There is no mail, telephones, public transport, or higher educational institutions. In Phnom Penh itself only one shop operates--for the diplomatic corps. It supplies scotch whisky, American butter and French wine. These items can only be purchased with U.S. dollars.

Television antennae remain on the roofs of some houses, although broadcasts stopped 5 years ago. The only radio station, the "Voice of Democratic Cambodia," transmits only official news, directives and commentaries. In spite of the authorities' assertion that illiteracy no longer exists, there are virtually no books in the country, and the national library now stores old furniture. The newspaper REVOLUTION is published three times a month.

Declaring that cities are a "breeding ground for parasites," the authorities have evacuated nearly all the population of the capital and other cities to rural localities. The basis of the new social system that is being introduced in the country is agricultural cooperatives and so-called "mobile teams."

The Yugoslav journalists were shown one of these cooperatives in the southern province of (Li Bu). It consists of about 10,000 people. Life and labor activity in it are completely "collectivized": Bicycles, sewing machines, domestic animals and many personal articles are in communal use. Compensation for labor consists of 1 kg of rice a day and two workers' overalls a year. Money has been taken out of circulation and it is practically impossible for a person to survive outside the cooperatives.

PANAMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CANAL

LD271016Y Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Panama City, April 27, TASS--Through ratification of the new Panama Canal treaties, Panama reaffirmed its right to self-determination, territorial integrity and independent policy and rejected any intervention into its internal affairs, says a communique, issued by the Foreign Ministry here.

The new treaties, the communique said, will be a tool for the republic by means of which the struggle for liquidation of the colonial U.S. enclave on the territory of Panama and for full national liberation will be continued.

WRITER DEFENDS 'DISINTERESTED' CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA

LD261029Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 21 Apr 78 pp 10-11 LD

[O. Darusenkov article: "African Reality and Anti-Cuban Fabrications"]

[Text] In connection with events in the region of the Horn of Africa, certain circles in the West have recently launched a noisy campaign about the so-called "Cuban threat" to Africa. They are trying to accuse Cuba--a small state whose population is less than 10 million--of undermining the process of detente and interfering in the internal affairs of other states.

In an attempt to instil even greater fear, imperialist propaganda has circulated a story according to which Cuba is not operating independently in Africa but is "in collusion with the Soviet Union."

For instance, British Foreign Secretary Owen recently made attacks of this kind against Cuba and the Soviet Union. Similar motifs have been heard in U.S. President Carter's statements during his recent tour of a number of Latin American and African countries. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, recently actively joined in this anti-Cuban campaign. It is not hard to understand what has given rise to this campaign. In recent years Cuba's prestige in the world arena has increase unprecedently. Cuba's consistent anti-imperialist, internationalist policy has won deep gratitude from all progressive forces of the world. Cuba has firmly established itself as one of the leaders of the nonalined movement. Next year its capital, Havana, is to be the venue for the next Conference of Heads of State and Government of the countries belonging to this movement. Cuba's positions in Latin America have been noticeably strengthened despite the many years of efforts by Washington to isolate it. Cuba has won deep respect among the African peoples struggling against imperialism and racism.

All this--and above all the effective aid which Cuba, together with other friendly countries, has given the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia in their defense against the aggressive aspirations of external forces--is enraging the "hawks" in Washington and other Western capitals. This is precisely the reason for the present campaign to discredit Cuba.

But let us say frankly that its organizers are trying to prove something that cannot be proved.

Really. After all, even many Western figures have been obliged to acknowledge the legality of Cuba's actions in Ethiopia and Angola, for according to universally accepted international norms, any state has the right to request and obtain aid from other states to repulse aggression against it. This principle is enshrined in the UN Charter.

On the other hand it is appropriate to recall that the United States, which is so actively opposing Cuban "interference" in Africa, once received foreign aid in its struggle for national independence. And for Latin America, toward which the Anti-Cuban campaign is particularly aimed, such aid was a customary phenomenon in the course of the liberation struggle against Spain

Double standards are a general characteristic of those who attack Cuban policy. One standard for themselves, another for Cuba. They try to blacken Cuban policy by resorting to contrived accusations of "interference" in Africa. But what can be said of the United States' real interference in Congo's internal affairs in the sixties, of its support for the actions of the South African racists and splittist National Front for the Liberation of Angola grouping in Angola, or for its support, through third countries, for Somalia which had committed an act of aggression against Ethiopia? As the Kenyan newspaper THE STANDARD noted in referring to these facts, "For a long time now interference in the affairs of other states and peoples has been one of the cornerstones of U.S. foreign policy." "Be it in Vietnamn or Southern Africa," the Kenyan newspaper stressed, "the United States' interference has always been dictated by its own interests."

In "righteous indignation," U.S. representatives are protesting against "the presence of Cuban troops on foreign territories." But what about the U.S. troops who have long been in various parts of the world including, incidentaly, Latin American countries like Panama for instance, or even Cuba itself, where the United States illegally retains the naval base in Guantanamo? And the whole world knows that the governments and peoples of these countries resolutely oppose the Pentagon's military presence on their territory.

They cast doubt on the aims which Cuba is pursuing in Africa and seek some selfish aspirations on Cuba's part. But surely Cuba is not seeking to obtain sources of raw material there or markets for the sale of its output, or striving to export capital there in order to exploit Africans' labor? Is it seeking the right to create its own bases there?

The Cuban Government has frequently stated, and its foreign policy graphically confirms, that Cuba has had and now has no other aim than to give disinterested internationalist aid to peoples who want it in the struggle for national independence and social progress and against the aggressive aspirations of imperialist forces. And that is natural. The Cuban people have found from their own experience the significance of peoples' solidarity in the confrontation with imperialism. They have promoted this solidarity to the level of a fundamental principle of their policy entering it into the republic's constitution. It is precisely the consistent implementation of this principle which constitutes one of the most important sources of the high international prestige which Cuba enjoys.

Cuba's nobility and selflessness are manifested even in minor matters. Let us cite just the following characteristic fact. Taking into account difficulties which Cuba was encountering in supplying its population with coffee, which is very popular on that island, the Angolan Government suggested making deliveries under conditions highly advantageous to the Cubans. But the Cuban Government, expressing thanks for this fraternal gesture, deemed it necessary to decline Angola's offer. It preferred to give the Angolan people the opportunity to use a favorable world market situation and obtain additional funds to restore the devastation caused by war.

An attempt is being made to present the Cubans as "mercenaries" of the Soviet Union, proceeding from criteria accepted in world practice from those whose representatives this insinuation comes. But it is clear to any objective observer that the fact of joint Cuban and Soviet actions, as actions of certain other countries, in aiding Angola and Ethiopia results from the coincidence of the principled foreign policy courses of these states, which support the peoples' struggle for independence. This is admitted even by certain press organs in Western countries, including the United States.

All this is well understood in Africa. As Kenya's Nairobi TIMES wrote, the noise raised by the Western powers with respect to the "Cuban and Soviet presence" in Africa is due by no means to concern for this continents needs but by their own strategic interests. Another newspaper, the DAILY NATION, commenting on Carter's remark with respect to so-called "foreign interference" in Africa, stressed: "Who can deny that the Russians and Cubans are our true brothers in arms in the cause of south African liberation. Even when we succeed in eradicating racism and colonialism on African soil, the Africans will retain the right to determine who are their friends and who are their enemies. This is by no means a U.S. problem but an African one which has nothing in common with talk of U.S. national security."

Cuba's foreign policy course meets with understanding among all honest people of the world. The efforts which are being made to discredit this course are doomed to fail. As they say in Cuba, you cannot shut out the sun with your fingers.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH USSR VISIT

LD252129Y Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Interview granted to Moscow Radio Correspondent by Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister, at the end of his official visit to the USSR on 24 April--recorded in Spanish fading into Portuguese translation]

[Text] Our visit was a great success, and will undoubtedly provide us with the possibility of further strengthening cooperation between our states. Our meetings and conferences with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, have shown once again, the total coincidence of opinions and viewpoints between our states regarding all international problems as well as the identity of our goals.

In our meetings we examined the most important aspects of bilateral relations between Cuba and the USSR, and our states' participation in various international forums. We analyzed, for example, the issues (?submitted to) debate during the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. In this sphere we reaffirmed once again our stance, regarding the necessity of achieving general and complete disarmament, ending all nuclear tests and obviously the banning of manufacture of new weapons of mass extermination, above all, the neutron bomb.

During my visit to the USSR I felt the vivid expressions of the Soviet people's solidarity, fraternity and friendship toward the Cuban people everywhere. We highly praise the aid and support given by the Soviets in the task of building socialism in Cuba. There is practically no branch in Cuban economy which does not feel the aid and support on the part of the Soviet Union.

Cooperation between our two countries was clearly defined by Fidel Castro, who said that our relations are an example of relations between a small country and a highly developed big power. Summing up, relations between Cuba and the USSR are, at the present stage, as multilateral, strong and positive as ever.

GUYANESE PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON USSR VISIT

LD261344Y Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 26 TASS--"I am convinced that ties and contacts between Guyana and the USSR in various fields will further develop and considerably grow in scope as a result of our present visit to the Soviet Union," Forbes Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, leader of the people's National Congress Party, said in an interview to the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly before completing his recent official visit to the USSR. "Since the time of gaining independence my country strives to expand and diversify its cultural, trade and economic ties which during the period of colonialism were limited mostly to Britain, Canada and the United States," noted the guest of the Soviet Union. "Now we maintain such relations already with many countries of the world and give special attention to developing them with socialist countries."

"The Government of Guyana invariably supports all steps directed at easing international tension and spreading detente to the whole world," Forbes Burnham continued. "We support all measures directed at reducing armaments, and oppose the creation of new types of weapons of mass annihilation, including the neutron bomb."

Touching on relations with another Caribbean country--Cuba, Burnham said: "Guyana and Cuba have many common, similar problems. We have close, friendly relations with the government and people of Cuba. Since our countries share common aspirations we strive for a further consolidation and deepening of these relations."

U.S.-FRG RIVALRY OVER BRAZILIAN INVESTMENTS GROWS

LD201756Y Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Brasilia, April 20, TASS--The struggle of the United States and the FRG for the spheres of capitol investments in Brazil is growing ever more acute. A characteristic manifestation of the sharp rivalry of American and West-German monopolies in the recent period is the Brazilian programme for the use of nuclear energy.

In confirmity with the agreement concluded with Brazil, the FRG assumed a commitment to supply the Brazilian side with equipment for eight atomic power plants and two uranium enrichment and nuclear fuel-processing factories. According to the American press this deal gave Brazil access to the nuclear arms production technology. In return the FRG companies got a chance to draw on the extremely rich uranium deposits in this Latin American country. A representative of the FRG Embassy in Brasilia said in an interview to the local newspaper GAZETA CAMERCIAL that "the nuclear agreement between the two countries was concluded at the expense of the United States."

The Brazilian nuclear programme was drawn up actually with the approval of Washington. But now it comes out in the role of its vehement enemy, stresses in every way its concern over the prospects that Brazil will possess the plutonium production technology which is used in the making of nuclear weapons. Washington is persistently foisting on the Brazilian specialists American Nuclear reactors, consuming thorium, that are still in the stage of development, is "recommending" Brazil to turn down the offer of West-German reactors. This makes the observers believe that the main concern of the United States is not the problem of nuclear non-proliferation, but the quickly growing influence of West Germany in Brazil. As regards the volume of capital investments in the Brazilian economy, the FRG already now holds the second place after the United States. As reported by the press, the influx of West German capital to Brazil grew almost 4-fold since 1970. The FRG monopolies and banks are very near to depriving their American rivals of the role of Brazil's chief partner and creditor.

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 18TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

Marshal Chuykov Address

LD261528Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Speech delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Chuykov to 18th Komsomol Congress in Moscow on 26 April--recorded]

[Text] Dear young friends: We veterans of the armed forces are experiencing great excitement at the greetings from the delegates of the 18th Leninist Komsomol Congress. For us, this event is especially important in that it is taking place in the year of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The stories of the Komsomol and the Army are inseparably linked. We, young soldiers of the Red Army in the fiery years of 1918, were as old as you now are, dear Komsomol members. We went to fight for the young republics of the soviets, launching a red avalanche against the interventionists and the White Guard scum and founded proletarian traditions. The heroic feats of the troops of the 1940's in the bloody struggle against fascism have also found worthy heirs among the soldiers of the present generation in our homeland. The misfortunes which befell your fathers and grandfathers have not fallen upon your shoulders. The splended deeds of Soviet young people, their heroic accomplishments, convincingly demonstrate to the whole world that a [word indistinct] steadfast, inflexible generation of revolutionaries is growing in our country. [applause]

The homeland has presented young people with a peaceful sky. The Communist Party and its Central Committee, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, are making titanic efforts to insure that peace on earth should reign forever. But none of us has the right to forget that the Soviet state has its enemies--and there can be no task more noble than strengthening the might of the socialist fatherland, and its constant readiness for defense. We veterans march in step with you creators of communism, and at any (?time) young people can rely on our assistance and support. [applause]

We are deeply convinced that the future of the country is in reliable hands. And as a symbol of this conviction of the unity and continuity of all the generations of Soviet people, we present to the 18th Komsomol Congress a Red Banner, which banner bears the inscription: "From the Veterans of the USSR Armed Forces to the Young Defenders of the Homeland. May This Banner Inspire Our Young Patriots to New Achievements in Military and Labor Feats for the Sake of the Homeland and for the Sake of Peace and Socialism." [applause]

Reports on 26 Apr Speeches

[Editorial Report LD/WA] Moscow TASS in English at 1218 GMT on 26 April reports that "The 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol having a membership of more than 37 million is continuing in the Kremlin. It is with a sense of great responsibility and profound interest that nearly 5,000 delegates are discussing the report by the Central Committee of the Komsomol (Young Communist League) on the activity of the youth organization in the period between congresses.

"The speakers note that the congress opened with an outstanding event, which will remain in the memory of every delegate, every Soviet citizen--the speech by general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhenv.

Farm machine operator Grigoriy Cherdintsev of the Orenburg region (Urals), builder of the Baykal-Amur main railway Tatiyana Vasina, head of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Uzbekistan (Central Asia) Ergash Gafurzhanov and other delegates noted that the vivid, moving speech by Leonid Brezhnev is an inspiring program of actions calling for struggle for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU. It expresses the solicitude and attention, the hope and faith of the Communist Party and the Soviet people in the inexhaustible creative energy of youth.

"First secretary of the Leningrad regional Komsomol Committee Aleksandr Kolyakin, leader of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Belorussia Konstantin Platonov noted that on these significant days each of the delegates of the Komsomol congress feels special responsibility as member of the Young Communist League, the whole of whose history and activity is a vivid example of service to the cause of Lenin, to the cause of the Communist Party created by him.

"Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, said, addressing the congress: The enormous creative possibilities of socialist democracy sealed in the new Constitution of the USSR are revealed ever fuller from day to day. The trade unions and the Komsomol are organic component parts of the political system of developed socialism between which most close all-round cooperation and profound unity inspired by the wise leadership of the CPSU, have established.

"At present young people at the age of up to 30 make 53 per cent of the trade unions having a membership total of 121 million. One million, 800,000 members of the Young Communist League have been elected to factory and local committees. A third of all the trade union groups, of which we have 2,700,000, are headed by members of the Leninist Komsomol. All this is evidence of the fact that the Komsomol is an active participant in the whole work of trade union organisations.

"It was with great inspiration that the delegates met the greetings from the servicemen of the Armed Forces of the USSR."

At 1750 GMT on 26 April, TASS English carries another report which notes: "The congress of the Soviet Komsomol is continuing for the second day in the Kremlin.

"Some five thousand delegates--workers and farmers, engineers and students, scientists and artists--have unanimously expressed their support to the internal and external policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The speakers highly assessed the efforts exerted by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, aimed at strengthening peace, easing international tension, stopping the arms race, achieving disarmament.

"The delegates spoke with gratitude about the high evaluation given at the congress by Leonid Brezhnev to the sixty-year long activities of the Soviet Komsomol, which is actively contributing to the building of communism.

"The delegates backed fully Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, who said that Leonid Brezhnev's speech and the message of greetings of the CPSU Central Committee were 'a program of action for the Leninist Komsomol, for every [word illegible]. The delegates of our congress pronounce as a pledge today on behalf of the Leninist Komsomol, of all the young people, the motto of all the YCL generations: We shall work and accomplish new feats together with the party, under the party's leadership.'

"The representatives of the 37 million members of the Soviet Komsomol were heartily greeted by foreign guests. Representatives of the young people of 107 countries are attending the congress. 'The Leninist Komsomol is making a weighty contribution to the cause of rallying together the young people of the world who are campaigning for a happy future,' it was stated, in part, by Boycho Shtertyanov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimotrov Young Communist League.

"The remarkable speech delivered at the congress by Leonid Brezhnev, it was noted by the representative of the Bulgarian young people, contains a high evaluation of the efforts exerted by the Soivet youth to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. For sixty years now the Soviet Komsomol is advancing along Lenin's path, is fighting and winning under the banner of the CPSU.

"The congress as addressed today also by representatives of the young people of Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, DPRK, and Cuba. The 18th Congress of the Sov'et Komsomol will continue its work on Thursday."

Congress Resumes 27 Apr

LD270836Y Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--The 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol resumed its proceedings in the Kremlin today.

It is with great responsibility and profound concern that the 5,000 odd delegates are discussing the tasks of the Young Communist League and the entire Soviet youth in communist construction, set by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in his speech at the congress.

The delegates are unanimously approving of the activity of the Komsomol Central Committee between the congresses.

The supreme forum of the Soviet Komsomol is attended by representatives of seven international organizations, 135 communist youth leagues, democratic and socialist youth organizations from 107 countries.

ALIYEV: AZERBAIJANI 'STATE LANGUAGE' IN CONSTITUTION

LD261455Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Apr 78 pp 2-4 LD

[Apparent text of 20 April report to Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet session by B.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Poltiburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the commission to prepare the draft Azerbaijan consititution: "On the Draft Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Results of Its Nationwide Discussion"]

[Excerpts] In the course of the nationwide discussion a considerable number of valuable observations, additions, clarifications and amendments were submitted which promoted the improvement of the draft. The commission to prepare the draft constitution of the republic has instructed me to report on them.

It is deemed expedient to supplement the section entitled "The National-State and Administrative-Territorial Setup of the Azerbaijan SSR" with a special article on language. It is proposed that Article 73 be worded as follows:

"The Azerbaijani language is the state language of the Azerbaijan SSR.

"The Azerbaijan SSR insures the use of the Azerbaijani language in state and public organs and cultural, educational, and other establishments and displays state concern for its development in every way.

"The free use in all these organs and establishments of Russian and also other languages used by the population is insured on the basis of equality in the Azerbaijan SSR.

"Any privileges or restrictions in the use of any languages are not allowed." (applause).

It should be noted that the aforementioned amendments and clarifications to the text of the draft constitution of the republic submitted by the commission do not include editorial changes. All these improvements to the text reflect the view of a significantly large number of citizens since many proposals of coinciding content were expressed at various meetings and in the press in the course of the nationwide discussion.

GEORGIAN DEPUTIES ON NATIONALITIES ISSUE, STATE LANGUAGE

LD261213 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 April 1978 publishes on pages 2 and 3 a 10,000-word GRUZINFORM report on the speeches delivered by deputies at the special eighth session of the Georgian Supreme Soviet under the heading "Fundamental Law of the Life of the Working People of Soviet Georgia." The report quotes Deputy Zh.K. Shartava as stating: "The constitutional commission has done everything to strengthen the organic link between the draft of our constitution and the USSR Constitution, providing elements in it which are specific to the republic and our people's national color, a graphic confirmation of which is Article 75--the article about language."

The speech by Deputy G.K. Natroshvili includes the following passage: "A subject for our special pride is our native language, which the Constitution has proclaimed as the state language. This is the Georgian People's greatest resource, concern for the development of which is promoted to the rank of a constitutional task.

"Of course, according to our best internationalist traditions, we must treat with the greatest respect the languages of our fraternal peoples and the language of the Great Russian people, the language of Pushkin and Lenin. And this proposition is also reflected in the Georgian Constitution. So it has always been for us, and all the more so now that the Georgian people are living in the fraternal family of peoples of a great country, are full members of this family, and are building a new life together with them all."

The report notes that Deputy M.G. Fokaidi's speech contains the following passage: "The Constitution enshrines in legislation the paths of the further consolidation of the working people's international fraternity.

"'The duty of every citizen of the Georgian SSR is to respect the national dignity of other citizens and to strengthen the friendship of the nations and nationalities of the Soviet multinational state,' Article 66 of the draft of the Georgian SSR constitution proclaims. Citizens of the Georgian SSR, and it is a multinational republic, are ardent patriots and internationalists, and without sparing their efforts, they are laboring for the benefit of their republic and entire country.

"The sense of belonging to a single family and of being members of an international fraternity gladdens us, the builders of communism. Side by side, like brothers and sisters, Georgians, Russians, Ukrainians, Abkhazians, Ossets, Armenians, Azerbaijanis and representatives of other nationalities are working under the sun of our socialist motherland. They are united by common aims and interests and the ideas of communism."

"Deputy T. D. Tserstvadze's speech states:

"Our children are guaranteed free education in their native language and in any language of the peoples of our great motherland."

LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 17 APR

LD261059Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] LATINFORM--A Latvian CP Central Committee plenum was held on 17 April 1978.

The plenum listened to a report by A. E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee and chairman of the commission to prepare the draft constitution of the Latvian SSR, "On the Draft Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Latvian SSR and the Results of Its Nationwide Discussion."

The following participated in the debate on the report: Ye. F. Moiseyev, first secretary of Daugavpils Gorkom; L. Ya. Berzin, first secretary of Madonskiy Raykom; V. I. Sedykh, first secretary of Rezekne Gorkom; I. T. Yegorov, senior pulp cooker at the Sloksiy pulp and paper plant; O. I. Koltsova, department chief at the Sixth Riga City United Hospital, and Ya. E. Dzenitis, Latvian SSR minister of justice.

The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution on A. E. Voss's report. The resolution is published in the press.

The plenum also examined an organizational question. Ya. Vagris, first secretary of Riga Gorkom, was elected candidate member of the Latvian CP Central Committee Politburo.

The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum ended at this point.

RADIO REPORTS HEAVY FLOODING IN WESTERN GEORGIA

LD271012Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Here is a report from Tbilisi: There have been heavy rains in western Georgia. Some areas received the average rainfall for 1 month in just 2 days. The water level rose considerably in many rivers, particularly the Rioni, Kvirila, Tekhuri, (Dzhurila) and Natanebi. The entire adult population of the stricken regions went out to combat the floods. The working people of neighboring regions went to their assistance.

VARIATIONS TO SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESS ON LENIN BIRTHDAY

The following variations to the item entitled "Solomentsev Addresses Lenin Birthday Celebration 21 Apr," published in the 25 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT Page R 6, are taken from the apparent text of the speech published in the 22 April Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on pages 1-3 under the headline "Leninism Is the Science of Revolutionary Struggle and Communist Creative Work":

Page R 6, paragraph one, line four in PRAVDA version reads...and the greatest architect of a...

Page R 7, paragraph seven, line four reads...been verified by life. It is based on mighty production forces, socialist ownership of the means of production and the labor of workers, peasants and intelligentsia, which is free from exploitation. Its characteristics include...

Page R 8, paragraph six, line three reads...attention of party, soviet and economic...

Page R 9, paragraph two, line five reads... of crop cultivation; to make fuller and more rational use of land, equipment and mineral and organic fertilizers; to develop selection work and seed growing, to carry out extensive land reclamation, and to obtain high and stable harvests. A special role is played today by accelerated development of the sectors which insure the timely harvesting, transportation and processing of agricultural produce. The entire harvest must reach the consumer. In animal husbandry, the main efforts are directed at increasing productivity by creating a solid fodder base and putting it on an...

Same page, same paragraph, last line reads...these products.

The party's policy line of deepening agricultural production specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration actively contributes to successfully solving the task of transforming agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy.

The growth of...

Same page, penultimate paragraph, last line reads...tomorrow's production tasks.

The party has confronted transportation workers with responsible tasks. They must insure smooth work by the country's entire transportation system, improve the utilization of transportation facilities and eliminate empty journeys and irrational transportation operations.

A paramount role...

Page R 10, paragraph seven, line one, PRAVDA reads...the party's instructions on improving the disposition of production forces are being implemented consistently. Possibilities are being...

Page R 11, paragraph two, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads... industry were overfulfilled. The targets for the list, range and quality of output and for its timely delivery to consumers are now being fulfilled better.

The rural workers...

Same page, paragraph three, line three reads...the future harvest.

The fulfillment of the 1978 plan and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole depends primarily on how each Soviet person and each labor collective works.

It is precisely in those collectives where labor is well organized, where it is genuinely creative and where high exactingness is combined with comradely assistance and support that a rise in production efficiency and work quality is insured and the tasks of social development and communist education are successfully solved. The Soviet people...

Same page, paragraph five, line eight reads...all its diversities.

Even the first Soviet Constitution--the Constitution of the Russian Soviet Republic elaborated 60 years ago under Lenin's leadership and with his direct participation--firmly defended the interests of the people's masses. It demonstrated that Soviet power is based on those who work and that it gives them the right to organize state life. The developed socialist society is the result of the...

Page R 12, paragraph three, line 10, PRAVDA reads...The Communist Party is the active vanguard of the Soviet people, which now unites 16.36 million of the best and the most conscientious representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. The party directs all its...

Same page, sixth paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads...and socialist pledges.

In this connection, a great responsibility falls on primary organizations. Proceeding from the directions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the December plenum stressed that the center of gravity of party political work must lie in the primary organizations and in the labor collectives, where the fate of our plans is ultimately decided.

The further growth...

Page R 13, paragraph two, line four reads...the people. [applause]

Great work has now developed in the country to implement the provisions of the new Constitution. The role of the soviets--the plenipotentiary organs of people's power--is being enhanced. In accordance with the broad rights granted to them, they are implementing increasingly active control and leadership of the most various sectors of state, economic and sociocultural building.

The Soviet state...

Same page, paragraph six, line three reads...of communist construction.

Socialism is the society of liberated labor. It is precisely here that for the first time in history conditions have been created under which the working person can, as Lenin said, "stand erect and can feel human" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 35 p 196). And with our every step forward, the genuinely humane nature of the socialist tenor of social life is displayed increasingly broadly and profoundly. Lenin was convinced...

Page R 15, paragraph two, line two reads...and foreign policy. With the emergence of the socialist state it became possible to utilize this law-governed link in working people's interests and with a view to insuring peace, freedom and the independence of the peoples.

The Civil War had barely ended and the transition to peaceful construction had just begun when Lenin formulated the strategically important conclusion that socialism exerts its chief effect on international revolution through economic policy. He used to stress that the struggle has been carried into this sphere on a worldwide scale. As was also foreseen by Lenin, the economic growth of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in conjunction with their active foreign policy has indeed become a powerful force for their influencing of all of international life--a force which is steadily changing the course of its development in favor of socialism, democracy and peace.

There have been quite...

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA CARRIES 1978 FIRST QUARTER PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES

LD2611417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 pp 1, 2 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "The Course Is Toward High Efficiency: On the Results of the Fulfillment of the USSR State Plan by Industry in the First Quarter of 1978"]

[Text] In response to the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee to mark 1978 with shock labor and new successes, industrial workers have mounted socialist competition on a wide scale for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the annual plan, and for raising production efficiency and work quality. The plan for the first quarter was fulfilled in terms of volume of sales of industrial output, labor productivity growth and the output of the majority of the most important types of articles.

The increase in industrial production compared with the corresponding period of last year was 5.5 percent, as against the annual plan of 4.5 percent. Labor productivity increased 4.1 percent; more than three-fourths of the increased production was achieved by that means. The prime cost of industrial output was reduced and profits increased.

The quarterly plan for the sale of output was overfulfilled by all the all-union and union republic industrial ministries and by all the union republics.

Broken down into individual ministries and union republics, the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of output, the production volume growth rates and labor productivity growth rates are characterized by the following figures:

All-Union and Union-Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Quarterly Plan for Sale of Output	First Quarter of 1978 as Percentage of First Quarter of 1977	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.7	105	103
Petroleum Industry	101	104	103
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	106	105
Gas Industry	104	107	105
Coal Industry	100.3	100.8	99
Ferrous Metallurgy	100.8	103	103
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	101	100.5
Chemical Industry	101	106	104
Power Machine-Building	102	105	104
Heavy and Transportation Machine-Building	100.8	106	106
Electrical Engineering Industry	102	106	105
Chemical and Petroleum Machine-Building	101	106	105
Machine-Tool and Tool-Building Industry	100.9	110	108
Instrument-Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	101	112	110
Automotive Industry	102	110	108
Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building	100.8	107	106
Machine-Building for Livestock-Raising and Fodder Production	101	109	105
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine-Building	103	104	103

Machine-Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	101	106	106
Timber and Wood Processing Industry	102	105	105
Pulp and Paper Industry	101	105	104
Construction Materials Industry	101	104	103
Light Industry	100.6	105	105
Food Industry	102	101	101
Meat and Dairy Industry	102	105	104
Fish Industry	102	99.1	98
Procurements	104	105	104
Medical Industry	101	109	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	104	108	105
Microbiological Industry	104	108	105

Union Republics (Including industry under All-Union Jurisdiction)	Percentage Fulfillment of Quarterly Plan for Output Sales	First Quarter of 1978 as Percentage of First Quarter of 1977	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	101.0	105.3	104.4
Ukraine	101.4	104.9	103.1
Belorussia	102.0	108.1	105.4
Uzbekistan	103.3	106.0	103.7
Kazakhstan	101.8	104.7	103.0
Georgia	102.5	107.7	105.4
Azerbaijan	101.5	108.2	105.0
Lithuania	102.5	106.1	104.5
Moldavia	101.4	103.7	101.8
Latvia	101.4	104.3	103.7
Kirgizia	101.9	106.1	103.0
Tadzhikistan	102.4	106.5	102.0
Armenia	102.1	108.1	103.5
Turkmenia	102.8	103.6	100.6
Estonia	101.8	102.4	102.1

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

	Produced in First 3 Months 1978	First 3 Months 1978 as Percentage of First 3 Months of 1977
Electricity--Billion Kilowatt-hours	321	105
Petroleum (including gas condensate)--million tons	138	104
Gas--billion cubic meters	93.0	107
Coal--million tons	185	100.3
Steel--million tons	37.4	104
Rolled ferrous metals (finished)--million tons	26.4	104
Steel pipes--million tons	4.4	103
Mineral fertilizers (in standard units)--million tons	25.0	105

Plant-protection chemicals (in standard units)--thousand tons	127	102
Sulfuric acid--million tons	5.6	110
Synthetic resins and plastics--thousand tons	880	108
Chemical fibers and yarns--thousand tons	283	105
Motor vehicle tires--millions	14.9	104
Turbines--million kilowatts	4.3	94
Turbine generators--million kilowatts	3.5	80
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	12.7	106
Metal-cutting machine tools--thousands	59.2	100.5
Including machine tools with numerical program control	1.8	117
Forging and pressing machines--thousands	13.8	103
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts (excluding instruments for medicine, physiology and biology)--billions rubles	1.06	113
Computer equipment and spare parts--million rubles	762	120
Blast furnace, steelmaking and rolling equipment--million rubles	66.7	100.5
Coal stoking combines--units	296	107
Petroleum apparatus (excluding air-cooling apparatus)--thousand tons	44.9	106
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	173	105
Technological equipment and spare parts for light industry--million rubles	178	107
Technological equipment and spare parts for the food, meat and dairy, fish industries--million rubles	131	105
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	1.0	107
Mainline electric locomotives--thousand horsepower	854	105
Mainline freight cars--thousands	17.7	100.4
Motor vehicles--thousands	543	105
Including:		
Trucks	194	106
Passenger cars	330	104
Tractors--thousands	146	102
Machinery for livestock raising and fodder production--million rubles	461	109
Agricultural machinery (excluding machinery for livestock raising and fodder production)--million rubles	616	106
Grain-harvesting combines--thousands	28.5	109
Cotton-harvesting machines--thousands	2.3	106
Excavators--thousands	10.4	100.3
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements)--million feet-meters	103	100.8
Pulp--million tons	1.9	106
Paper--million tons	1.4	102
Cardboard--thousand tons	930	104
Cement--million tons	31.3	101
Precast ferroconcrete--million cubic meters of output	30	104
Textiles of all kinds--billion square meters	2.7	104

Sewn goods--billion rubles	5.4	105
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million articles	399	106
Leather footwear--million pairs	195	103
Meat (from state raw material resources)--million tons	2.1	108
Sausage products--thousand tons	748	103
Edible fish produce, including canned fish--million rubles	1,042	105
Animal oil (from state raw material resources)--thousand tons	222	98
Whole-milk produce in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources)--million tons	6.0	104
Vegetable oil (from state raw material resources)--thousand tons	795	111
Confectionary products--thousand tons	996	105
Canned goods--billion standard cans	2.5	101
Clocks and watches--millions	15.7	105
Chinaware and crockery--million items	275	103
Quality tableware (in glass and crystal)--million rubles	91.4	108
Radios and radio-phonographs--millions	2.1	104
Including using semiconductors	1.5	102
Television sets--millions	1.8	102
Including color television sets	0.3	134
Refrigerators--millions	1.5	101
Washing machines--thousands	922	104
Motorcycles and scooters--thousands	263	97
Furniture--billion rubles	1.2	107

There has been an improvement in the technical and economic indicators of the work of production associations and enterprises and output quality has risen. While the results of the work of industry as a whole are positive, individual production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the prescribed targets in terms of output sales, production of the prescribed range, labor productivity growth. In addition, accumulations and delivery pledges were violated. The plans for the production of sulfuric acid, A.C. electric motors, rolling equipment, textiles and certain other types of output were underfulfilled.

The collectives of industrial associations and enterprises are implementing measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings, to make fuller use of reserves, to raise production efficiency and work quality and to achieve the highest results for the smallest possible outlay.

[signed] USSR Council of Minister Central Statistical Administration.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES FIRST-QUARTER PERFORMANCE

LD261207Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers took place 24 April to discuss the results of the fulfillment of the USSR state plan of economic and social development and the USSR state budget for the first quarter of 1978.

Further successes were achieved by the working people of the Soviet Union in the first quarter of 1978 in developing the country's economy and enhancing the people's well-being as a result of implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum, the points and conclusions contained in the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at that plenum, and also the widespread socialist competition in connection with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee letter to party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The increase in industrial production in the first quarter of 1978 compared with the first quarter of 1977 totaled 5.5 percent against the 4.5 percent under the plan for 1978. The plan for sales of industrial output was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries. Labor productivity in industry rose 4.1 percent in the first quarter against 3.8 percent under the annual plan. The quarterly plan for state purchases of milk, eggs and poultry was overfulfilled. The volume of livestock purchases increased compared with the first quarter of 1977.

The social program is being implemented successfully. The average monthly wage of workers and employees increased 3 percent in the first quarter compared with the corresponding period last year, and retail commodity turnover rose 4 percent. Housing with a total area of 7.8 million square meters was constructed using state capital investments.

At the same time the session noted shortcomings in the fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter of 1978.

Individual USSR ministries and union republic councils of ministers did not insure fulfillment of the targets for industrial and agricultural production, production of the prescribed range of products, capital construction, the commissioning and startup of production capacities, labor productivity growth, profits and reduced prime production costs.

The USSR Council of Ministers obliged USSR ministers and department leaders and the union republic councils of ministers, guided by the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum decisions and by the instructions and recommendations advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his meetings and talks with working people and the party and economic activ on his trip to Siberian and Far Eastern regions, to carefully analyze the results of the fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter of 1978, bearing in mind the concentration of the main effort on insuring the fulfillment of the plan targets and adopted socialist pledges for 1978 and the 5-year plan as a whole and on seeking additional reserves to increase the production of consumer goods.

The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and Soyuzselkhoztekhnika are instructed to take additional measures to insure the successful performance of spring fieldwork, for unconditional fulfillment of the sowing plan and also for proper crop care so as to lay a firm foundation for obtaining a large harvest of agricultural crops.

A speech was delivered at the session by Comrade A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the session of the USSR Council of Ministers.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD2617357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Central RSFSR Statistical Administration reports: The workers of the republic's industry have fulfilled the plan for the first quarter in marketing of produce and output of the majority of most important types of goods. The growth in production in comparison with the first quarter of last year amounted to 5.3 percent, as against an annual plan of 4.5 percent. Over 80 percent of the growth in the volume of production was obtained by an increase in labor productivity.

The quarterly plan for marketing produce was fulfilled by all the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, except for the Pskovskaya, Smolenskaya, Tambovskaya, Kemerovskaya, Tyumenskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts. The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration notes that while the quarterly plan as a whole was overfulfilled, the plan for production of sulfuric acid, blast-furnace, steel smelting, rolling equipment, cloth and certain other goods was not fulfilled.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA REPORTS TRADE STATISTICS

LD2710407 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--Last year, the foreign trade turnover of the USSR was 11.6 percent above the figure for 1976 and equalled 63,400 million roubles. The Soviet Union last year maintained trade with 118 countries of the world, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA (the ECONOMICS GAZETTE), a Moscow weekly, reported today.

In 1977, total imports of the USSR were 30,100 million roubles as against 28,800 million roubles in 1976. Socialist countries accounted for more than half of the total, industrially developed capitalist countries for 32.9 percent and developing countries for 10 percent.

Machinery, equipment and transport facilities continue looming large in Soviet imports. In the import of equipment, emphasis was on timely supplying projects to be commissioned in 1977, especially those which were being built with participation of CMEA countries and on the basis of compensation agreements with western countries, the article says.

Total Soviet exports last year were 33,000 million roubles as against 28,000 million roubles in 1976.

Oil and oil products, electricity and solid fuel had the biggest share in Soviet exports. Large quantities of fuel and electricity were exported to CMEA countries.

In conditions of the energy crisis in the capitalist world and the sharp increase in world prices for mineral fuel, imports of fuel and electricity from the USSR helped to ensure the steady and stable growth of the economy of the fraternal countries, the weekly says.

Finland, Italy, the FRG and France are big purchasers of Soviet oil and oil products.

In 1977, machinery, equipment and transport facilities to the value of 6,300 million roubles were exported. Chemicals and also television sets, refrigerators, watches, sewing machines and fabrics were staple exports.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL NEWS 24-26 APR

LD270420 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 24 April announces that spring crops have been sown on 2 million hectares by Kazakhstan farmers. Sowing of barley, wheat and sugarbeet have been carried out in good time by mechanizers of south Kazakhstan and farms in this area are now completing the sowing of cotton and corn. The mass sowing of grain is beginning on farms in the west and east Kazakhstan. In Kazakhstan this year nearly 30 million hectares are to be sown to various crops and not less than 26 million tons of grain is planned to be harvested. The same broadcast goes on to note that mechanizers in Ryazanskaya Oblast have sown crops on 100,000 hectares. In Mariyskaya ASSR the rate of spring fieldwork is increasing and the sowing of early spring crops is underway. The feeding of winter crops is ending and moisture retention work has been organized throughout. In Morovskaya ASSR grain crops have been sown on 25 percent of the area allocated to those crops. Over 500 mechanized units are in action in the area using the Ipatavo method. In Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR rice sowing has started 2 weeks earlier than usual.

At 0700 GMT on 24 April, the radio notes that the sowing of perennial grasses has begun in Altayskiy Kray. Kulunda Steppe mechanizers have finished harrowing the main tracts of fallow land and plowing is beginning. In the Ukraine, Nikolayevskaya Oblast sugarbeet workers have begun their spring fieldwork. The radio also reports that Leningrad specialists have drawn up the general plan for the development of land improvement and water conservation in Volgogradskaya Oblast for the next decade. The plan envisages making more than 1 million hectares of wetlands fit for use.

At 0900 GMT, the radio reports that the sowing of early grain crops and perennial grasses has been completed in Lipetskaya Oblast. All the fieldwork was carried out in only 60-70 hours. In Kurskaya Oblast, the mass sowing of sugarbeet has begun. There are 480 mechanized complexes working on the plantations and sugarbeet growers have resolved to complete spring fieldwork in 5 days. Farmers in Kursk have pledged to sell to the state a record quantity of 4.22 million tons of sugarbeet.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that sugarbeet shoots have begun to appear in the Chu Valley in Kirchizia. This is due to the fact that sowing was completed in the fastest time possible and that the mechanizers had carried out harrowing. Agricultural workers in the south are currently sowing cotton. Cold weather and rain are interfering with work, but mechanizers work on regardless. The radio also notes that rice sowing has begun in the southern Ukraine. Rice is a new crop for Khersonskaya and Crimea oblasts and was made possible by irrigating the dry Tavrichesk Steppe with water from the Dnepr River.

At 1200 GMT on 25 April, the radio reports that fieldwork is coming to an end in Kalingradskaya Oblast, which was the first to begin sowing in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Corn growing has started in southern Ukraine, Stavropolskiy Kray and southern Kazakhstan. The sowing of flax has started in Belorussia and Smolenskaya Oblast. The sowing of cotton was completed today in Kirgizia, where it occupies over 72,000 hectares; workers have pledged to sell 206,000 tons of cotton to the state this year.

At 0500 GMT on 26 April, the radio reports early cereal crops have been sown on 2.5 million hectares of land to date. The rate of sowing has been slower than last year due to the late spring and frequent rains. In the areas planted already, the shoots are excellent. Sowing of millet, sunflowers and corn has begun in central and western Kazakhstan. The sowing of rice has started as well.

At 1100 GMT, the radio notes that sowing is underway in 50 krays, oblasts and autonomous republics in the RSFSR. The northern border is in Novgorodskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts. Sowing units have gone into the fields of Chitinskaya Oblast and some parts of the Altay. Sowing of spring crops has also begun in Magadanskaya Oblast. The report also says that work is being done on plantations of all crops. Wheat is being sown in the center of the RSFSR and flax in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Corn is being planted in the south of the republic; sugarbeet is being planted in the Central Chernozem Zone. Work has begun on rice planting in the Northern Caucasus. According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, spring crops had been sown on 16 million hectares by the beginning of the week, about 2 million hectares of this being in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

At 1330 GMT Aleksandr Ruvinskiy reports on sowing progress throughout the country. He says that about 1.5 million hectares are being sown to crops now every 24 hours throughout the country. Weather conditions are frequently unstable, with warm periods alternating with snowfalls. Ruvinskiy then says that in the south sowing of soya has now begun. This year, the area sown to soya is being extended considerably. While recently considered a traditional crop only for the Far East, it is now being grown in the North Caucasus, Moldavia, southern Ukraine and irrigated land in the Volga Valley.

At 2115 GMT, the radio carries an interview with Aleksandr Ivanovich (Sholob), chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture's Main Directorate for Grain Crops and General Farming Problems. He says that despite the caprices of the weather the pace of fieldwork is increasing. According to the figures of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 24 April spring crops had been sown on an area of almost 35 million hectares. Grain crops occupy an area of over 20 million hectares. The sowing of early grain crops has been virtually completed by the farms of the Ukraine and the Central Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. The sowing of early grain crops has now been undertaken by the farms of Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya, Kostromskaya, Kirovskaya, and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts and the Bashkir ASSR. Selective sowing has been commended in Chitinskaya Oblast. Spring crops have been sown on 20 per cent of the allocated area in the Far East.

He notes that the sowing of rice has started and its pace is higher than last year. Mass sowing of corn is now under way. This crop has been sown on about 500,000 hectares, which is 100,000 hectares more than last year at this time. The farms of the southern areas have set about sowing millet and buckwheat. Almost 40 percent of the allocated area has been sown with sunflowers. The crop has been sown on 600,000 hectares more than by this time last year. The farms of Azerbaijan have completed the sowing of sunflowers. The farms of Ukraine are engaged in mass sowing.

He also notes that sowing of sugar beet is proceeding at a good pace, having been sown on 60 percent of the allocated area, and that sowing of fiber flax is progressive faster than last year.

He concludes by noting that the fieldwork in the country's fields is proceeding in an organized fashion and with high quality.

POLISH, GDR COSMONAUTS TRAINING FOR SALYUT SPACE FLIGHT

LD2619587Y Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--Representatives of the GDR and of Poland are being trained for a space flight according to plan, Lieutenant General Vladimir Shatalov told a TASS correspondent.

After a Polish cosmonaut makes a flight on board the Salyut orbital station together with Soviet cosmonauts, a representative of the German Democratic Republic will make a space flight, said Vladimir Shatalov, who supervises the training of Soviet cosmonauts. He expressed confidence that the citizens of Poland and the GDR will be fully prepared for the flight and that the results of all previous flights will be taken into consideration.

General Shatalov pointed, specifically, to a thorough training of representatives of the GDR. Each of them has a good command of Russian, studies the technology in great detail and is training in harmony with Soviet cosmonauts.

The flight program, Vladimir Shatlov said, will undoubtedly be largely similar to the program that was implemented on board the orbital station Salyut-6 with the participation of the citizen of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Vladimir Remek. But it will also include various experiments that the GDR scientists plan to stage on board the orbital station.

Shatolov said that space cooperation under the Intercosmos program with participation of citizens of socialist countries considerably widens the scope of scientific research and experiments in space. Scientific instruments and equipment of these countries are installed not only on unmanned spacecraft but also on manned spaceships and orbital stations.

GREAT EFFORT NEEDED TO RESUPPLY SOVIET ANTARCTIC BASES

LD2520Z78 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 78 p 6 LD

[Correspondent M. Bratchikov report: "From the Shores of the Antarctic"]

[Text] Vladivostok, 22 April--The diesel-electric ship Kapitan Kondratyev of the Far East Maritime Steamship Line has completed the evacuation of the Druzhnaya Antarctic station base.

The seamen were working under difficult conditions: A hurrican-force wind was blowing and the fast ice had broken. But nothing prevented the crew from fulfilling one of the most complex scheduled assignments, to bring supplies to the Bellingsgauzen, Tovolzarevskiya and Molodezhnaya Antarctic stations.

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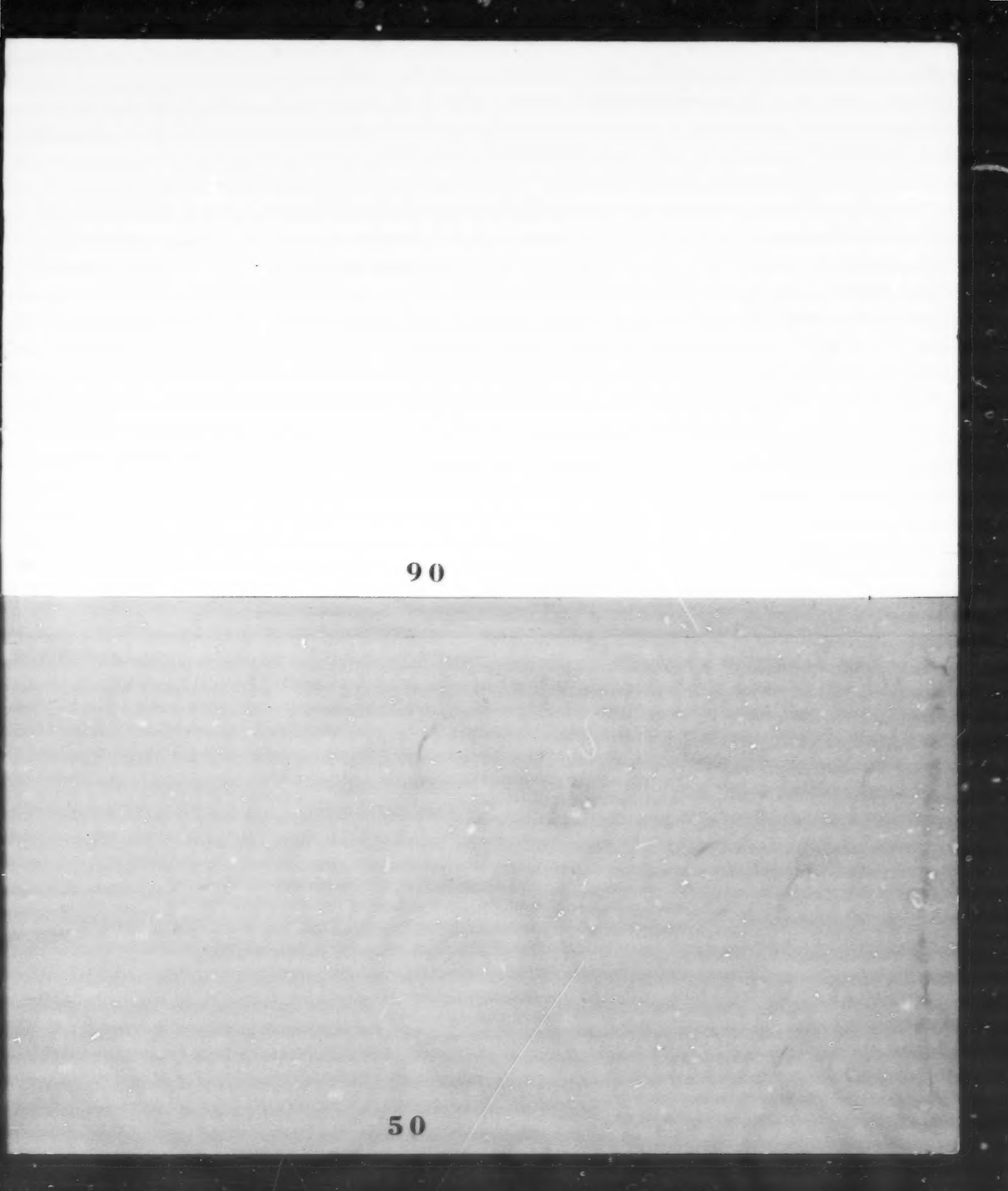
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